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U. S. Requisitions Liners; New Bases in Use by Navy; Saltonstall Appoints Two

The World's Day—June 4, 1941

National: Government Takes Two More Ships

New York (AP)—The United States Maritime Commission requisitioned the new 9,300-ton American President liner President Hayes and the 7,978-ton Delorleans, a Delta liner operating between Gulf ports and the east coast of South America. The requisitions brought to a total of 20 the ships taken over by the Government in less than a week for military auxiliary use.

San Francisco—Nearly 200 individuals and corporations in five major food industries were indicted for price fixing and monopoly. Anti-Trust Division of the United States Department of Justice charged the group with establishing a food trust, stifling competition and raising prices.

In Washington: Ex-British Bases Used by Navy

Successors to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Associate Justice James C. McReynolds of the Supreme Court will not be named immediately, President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference. The Court is in recess until fall.

Rigid restrictions in use of oil, both for heating and motoring, were forecast by the petroleum industry in a report to Harold L. Ickes. Transfers of tankers to Britain has resulted in tanker shortage, particularly in service to the industrial East.

A conference committee, supporting the bill giving the RFC new powers for defense expansion, voted to forbid its financing the St. Lawrence Waterway, the Florida Ship Canal, Passamaquoddy Tidal Project, Tombigbee Waterway, or the Nicaraguan Canal.

An appropriation bill of $185,119,813 for the Department of the Interior was passed by the Senate. The measure eliminated a House provision barring employment of Dr. Ruth Gruber, an aid defended by Secretary Ickes against charges she was a Communist.

Secretary of the Navy Knox asked Congress to prohibit all photographs or sketches of national defense centers or objects anywhere, and said Japanese agents were taking such pictures.

The War Department, seeking the right to purchase canned goods direct from producers, asserted that speculators had increased dealers' and wholesalers' prices as much as 40 per cent and asked the Labor Department to suspend enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law.

The War Department emphasized to corps area commanders the desirability of enlisting Selective Service trainees, where possible, for full three-year terms of service with the Army.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order today directing that an unspecified number of Coast Guard officers and enlisted men be transferred to help operate certain naval vessels.

Secretary Knox said the United States Navy is already using some Naval base sites leased from Britain last September.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved unanimously a new treaty with Canada permitting an additional diversion of water for power purposes from the Niagara River above the falls.

New England: Bay State Appointments Made

Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe of Lynn was reappointed to the Massachusetts Parole Board by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 5.]

Republican efforts to slash $40,000 from the biennial appropriation for the Massachusetts Racing Commission failed as the budget battle continued. [Page 5.]

Plans for an extensive survey into the use of transportation facilities of railroads serving Boston and the State were announced by the Department of Public Utilities. [Page 2.]

A new $115,000 public elementary school was dedicated in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Louis Fischer, writer on Russian affairs, declared in a Boston interview that Britain is clinging to democracy despite war conditions. [Page 2.]

Development officials of Massachusetts and Virginia debated which State is the "birthplace of the Nation." [Page 5.]

Plans for a co-ordinated civilian defense test in the Bay State in the fall were announced by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Axis Subs 700 Miles From Continent

Long-range Axis submarines were disclosed to be operating within 700 miles of the American continent by New York maritime sources who said eight British merchant ships had been sunk recently. [Page 7.]

British bombers attacked the German-occupied French port of Le Havre and an airdrome near Cherbourg and strafed a column of troops moving through Occupied France, in day and night sweeps across the Channel.

Air raid damage to private homes in London has been twice as much as to dwellings in the rest of England, Minister of Health Ernest Brown stated.

In Europe: Hungarian Premier Visits Rome

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Ciano met Ladislaus de Bardossy, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, at the railroad station on his arrival for a two-day visit today.

In Unoccupied France, administration of several important Jewish-owned metal foundries was turned over to the foundry trust as the Official Journal announced the "Aryanization" of 304 more Jewish establishments in Paris and the vicinity.

Kaiser William II, who passed on, had spent nearly 22 years in exiled seclusion at Doorn Castle, the Netherlands. [Page 3.]

Middle East: Egyptian Cabinet Resigns

The Egyptian Cabinet resigned tonight. It was understood that Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha would be designated to form a new Cabinet tomorrow.

Maj. John B. Glubb—known as the Nazi "Lawrence" of the war in the Middle East and who took part with desert troops in the recent Iraqi uprising against the British—was reported by the British to have been received by Emir Abdullah, King of British-mandated Trans-Jordan.

British occupation of the strategic Mosul oil region of Iraq was reported by British headquarters at Cairo, at the same time London reports hinted that Britain was making preparations to offset growing German infiltration into French-mandated Syria. [Page 1.]

French army aircraft numbering 150 were reported in Vichy to have been sent to Syria, where the French Command said the army of the Levant was ready to fight against the British. [Pages 1 and 6.]

French naval bases may be turned over to Germany under increasing collaboration with Berlin, it was reported, while some sources charged the Germans already were using Dakar. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT

WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR — TOMORROW

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Navy Mans Elevators In Boston Building

By the Associated Press

The United States Navy took over four elevators in a Boston building picketed by striking A. F. of L. elevator operators, manned them with its own personnel, and restored service to naval offices on the 12th and 13th floors.

The North Station Industrial Building, adjacent to one of Boston's railroad terminals, and also the headquarters for the Boston & Maine Railroad, was the scene of the walkout.

Union officials and owners of the building would not disclose strike issues immediately.

Women Back OPM's Battle Of Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Initiating a National League of Women Voters campaign to win the "battle of production," William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, urged that "lights be turned on everywhere" in the United States so "extra man-hours of machine operation can be gained."

The OPM chief said response to his earlier demand for an end to the weekly Friday to Monday factory blackout had brought improvement, "but not enough."

"Man hours—machine hours—these are the factors in the battle," he told a Nation-wide radio audience during the League radiocast.

"Co-operation between management and labor to the fullest extent. That is what counts in the end and gets the munitions coming off the end of the line."

The radiocast marked the opening of a drive by the National League and 32 State leagues to "arouse public demand for an all-out effort to win the battle of production."

"The battle of production," Mr. Knudsen told them, "is just starting. In a short time it will be in full swing and with the help and co-operation of the whole American people will show the world we can build the arsenal of the world on the basis of good will and co-operation, and without fear that anything or anybody can stop us.

"In the year gone past," he added, "we have laid a pretty fair foundation for the production program. Some 1,740 new plants and additions to plants costing nearly $3,000,000,000 have been erected. We have placed over $15,000,000,000 worth of contracts for munitions, planes and ships. The program has had to be enlarged several times and will be enlarged still more."

Speaking on the same program, Sidney Hillmann, Associate OPM Director, pointed out that the magnitude and speed of the American production job is being set "not by ourselves, but by the foes of democracy.

"The workshops of our free democracy can, and must, and will," he declared, "conquer the workshops of dictatorship."

Iraq Recognition

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 4 (AP)—Dispatches from Beirut said today that Iraq consulates in Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine had recognized the new British-supported Government of Iraq and agreed to collaborate with it.

Fifty Mayors Are Instructed By La Guardia

Civilian Defense Director in Boston tells N. E. municipal executives part they will play.

Fifty or more Mayors and representatives of New England municipalities today received detailed instructions from Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York regarding the part they will be called upon to play in organizing and training civilian defense units in this highly industrialized seacoast region.

Just before leaving by plane for New York at 1:20 p. m., Mayor La Guardia, who has been surveying the First Corps Area on the first leg of a country-wide tour in his capacity of National Director of Civilian Defense, disclosed that he had received thousands of individual suggestions and plans as to how civilian defense might be handled.

"Many of these," he said, "are anonymous, and some naturally are worth very little. Others have decided merit, however, and one of the most concise and well-thought-out plans, embracing the best suggestions, was handed to me last night in the Hotel Statler lobby by a young lady.

"It was signed 'Susan Field, Cambridge.' I'm sorry, but I wouldn't know the young lady again if I saw her, but the suggestions were most complete. I only wish I had the power to do the things she outlined," he added.

Submit Plans

New England municipal executives were asked by Mayor La Guardia to submit programs adaptable to their own local areas and civilian needs. These will be coordinated by the State and Federal Governments into one contiguous plan for a zone of civilian defense, extending from the coastal States to the inland areas as the setup is enlarged, he said.

Commenting upon the fact that many well-trained municipal firemen and policemen are being drafted under the Selective Service Act, only to be obliged to go through a similar course of training at Army camps, Mayor La Guardia said wryly, "It just doesn't make sense!" And he expressed the hope that something would be done about this in the immediate future.

He added that plans are now under way to induce those draftees who have been exempted because of dependents to volunteer for home defense activities.

Picture on Page 2.

Roosevelt Appeals to Nation For Support of U. S. O. Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The United Service Organizations campaign to raise $10,765,000 for recreation centers near training camps and defense towns was in full swing today, spurred by President Roosevelt's appeal for "united national action" in making contributions and set off by a coast-to-coast radiocast last night dramatizing the need for the 360 camps to be built.

President Roosevelt's message, commending the six national welfare organizations that make up the U. S. O. and naming recreation as a fundamental asset of the total defense program, was read during the radiocast by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Speaking at the Waldorf-Astoria dinner which opened the New York campaign, Thomas E. Dewey, national campaign chairman, reported that 1,038 communities in 48 States and the District of Columbia had been organized for the U.S.O. in the short space of 35 days.

Participating in the national radiocast along with actors taking the parts of a cynical sergeant, a hopeful recruit, a sailor seeking his girl, and a discontented defense worker in a crowded town, were a panel of high Army, Navy, security and U.S.O. officials. Among them were Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Charles P. Taft, Assistant to Mr. McNutt; Walter Hoving, President of the U.S.O., Mr. McNutt and Mr. Dewey.

The program began with the cynical sergeant warning the recruit that he would find no opportunity to enjoy his week-end leaves since the only town near the training camp had a population of less than half the number of men in camp.

A second dramatic interlude detailed the troubles of a sailor on shore leave trying to find his girl among the crowds, while a third sketch dramatized the discontent of a defense worker whose family was housed in inadequate quarters in an area without recreational facilities.

With the needs for assistance thus portrayed, Mr. Hoving called the roll of the participating organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association; the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board and the National Travellers Aid Association.

Mr. Dewey described the problem existing at such spots as Camp Blanding, Florida, where 56,000 troops are stationed near a town with a population of only 3,000.

Mr. Taft entered in to explain why it had been decided to have the centers operated privately instead of by the Government.

"We don't want our Government to take over the private lives of American men and women when they are off duty," he said. "When they have a night off or a week end off that is their own time. We want the operation of our service clubs also to be private and personal, their spare time not regimented, but free, relaxed and pleasant."

Principals in Military Shift

By a Staff Photographer

New and Retiring Commanding Officers

Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby (left), new commanding officer of the First Corps Area, as he conferred today with Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, who retires from that post June 15.

Details of this and other military news: Page 2

Defense Control Grips Nation; Nazi Gains Stir British Crisis; Germans Using Dakar as Base?

Crete defeat and doubt about Mediterranean and France are testing morale.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The British people are passing through a crisis which is proving to be an even greater test of their morale than the fierce air onslaughts which already have been withstood so valiantly.

Comparable with the effect of the fall of France is a combination of three factors in the present situation:

1. Evacuation of Crete.

2. Menacing outlook for the immediate future in the Eastern Mediterranean.

3. Perhaps the most distressing of all is a growing anticipation in Britain that its former ally, France, henceforth must be counted as an enemy.

In so far as Crete is concerned, a survey which appears to disclose failures in defense plans is causing more misgivings than the evacuation itself. The reshuffle, already announced, of the Middle East air command, while superficially reassuring that the same mistakes will not be repeated elsewhere, suggests also a High Command admission that it has been at fault itself.

British Voice Demands

The British have shown that they can take knock after knock, but they are increasingly insistent in their demand that everything possible be done to stem the tide of reverses. As first-hand stories of the Crete campaign reach home, there is a growing feeling that the defenses of that island could have been improved greatly and, what is more important, would have been if the German military chiefs had been in command of the same facilities which the British had.

The suggestion that inertia and a lack of foresight among leaders still hamper Britain's war effort is seen by the British public as the most disquieting lesson of the Crete campaign. It tends, moreover, to temper the confidence that Britain will be successful in fu-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Wide World

Heads of Free French Forces

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Commander-in-Chief (right), and Gen. Georges Catroux, leader of the forces in the Near East (to left of General de Gaulle), shown during General de Gaulle's visit to Alexandria, Egypt. They hold to British alliance.

Question Before Britain: Should It Fight France?

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The newspaper, News Chronicle, quoting information from London sources, said today that Germany "is already using Dakar, French West Africa, as a submarine base and U-boats from there have practically blockaded the Cape Verde Islands."

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 4 (AP)—Australian troops now are part of the garrison of this British island in the eastern Mediterranean.

No intimation of the size of the Australian force was given.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The widespread strategic implications of an open conflict between the British Empire and France are being studied in military circles here today in light of the reported decision of the Vichy Government to defend Tunisia and the mandated territory, Syria, if the British seek to occupy them in order to grapple with the Nazis.

How well such decision suits the Nazi book is shown by expression of the German official view that "we are ready to leave it to the French to carry out this highest duty and right of a sovereign nation."

This statement was subsequently amplified in Berlin to indicate that France could probably count on full German military co-operation if the French needed it.

[The High Command in French-mandated Syria declared today the Army of the Levant was ready to defend the territory against any attacks, the Associated Press reported.

It denied German forces were in Syria and the press charged that the British circulated rumors to that effect to create a pretext for interference in the country.]

Whether the Nazis intervene or not—and there is plenty of eyewitness evidence to the effect that they have been intervening very actively in Syria for some time past—the last thing the British want to do is to fight the French.

This is not only because the British began the war as France's ally, and have restoration of freedom to France as one of their war aims, and are still fighting shoulder to shoulder with Frenchmen who refused to submit to Nazi overlordship, but also because France has significant naval, military, and air assets to throw into the scale on whichever side it stands.

The latest anti-British out-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Leahy confers with Pétain and Darlan: Page 6.

British Reoccupy Mosul, Stand Guard on Syria

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Britain claimed today to have strengthened its hand for the great battle shaping up in the Middle East by two steps aimed at thwarting German strategy, but its position in Iraq apparently still was delicate.

These preliminaries for what may be a portentous struggle for the Middle East's oil and control of the Suez Canal were announced by the British as successfully completed:

1. Reoccupation of Mosul, the oil center of Iraq, by British troops.

2. "Necessary precautions in regard to Syria," the potential bridgehead for an Axis thrust into Iraq and back-door drive toward Suez.

Although order was said to have been restored, the Middle East general headquarters conceded that martial law had been declared by the Iraq Government in Baghdad yesterday following "serious rioting."

Situation in Syria

An authoritative source, reporting precautionary measures concerning French-mandated Syria where German men and machines already have been reported, said the Iraq settlement "has enabled us to prepare for whatever may blow up in Syria."

"It would be wrong," he added, "to assume that all activities and preparations in that part of the world are French and German."

"The British," he said, "have been able to take necessary precautions in regard to Syria which we were unable to do while the Iraq business still was unsettled."

He said he was unable to confirm or deny reports that German sea-borne troops had landed in Syria.

[Reports from Vichy, France, said that British planes had bombed the Shell oil depot at Beirut in French-mandated Lebanon — bordering Syria — early today, blowing up reservoirs and setting fire to a building.

French Air Force

It was also reported in Vichy that 150 French army aircraft had been flown to Syria. It had been announced in Berlin that France would be allowed to rebuild its Air Force for protection of its Empire.]

A Vichy report that Gen. Maxime Weygand had been charged with defense of the French Empire might be only "big talk" by the French Government, the British spokesman asserted, "as it is unlikely that such defense would remain single-handed very long—any more than the Italian defense of Libya remained single-handed."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation in a French radiocast heard by NBC in New York stated that there were some 200 German planes in airports in Syria.

The BBC said also that travelers returning to Ankara from Syria reported the Germans in Syria were painting sign posts and printing road guides in German.]

Public and industry feel first pinch of Federal power in unlimited emergency.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—The Government is beginning to reveal and the individual to feel what is meant by an unlimited emergency.

In the field of property, prices, consumer comforts, aid to Britain, and defense preparedness it disclosed today that it means to act as though war were at hand.

Numerous developments underlined this intention. They embrace the whole range of national defense and include:

Property—Despite new charges of "dictatorship, raw and unashamed," directed at the Administration by its congressional opponents, the property-conscription bill is ticketed with an "urgent, must" sign and will be pressed for earliest possible passage.

Some amendments already have been proposed and some will be accepted but nothing that will weaken the main objective, which, in the President's words, is to enable the Government to cut through labor-management disputes and get deliveries.

While Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War and author of the bill, urged that it be passed soon in its present "very sweeping and very strong" form, the President himself has indicated that it is open to certain revisions. He said that he had not approved the specific terms of the bill and agreed that "permanent" acquisition of property for any war emergency was not necessary. Administration leaders indicated that a time limit would be placed on such action.

Prices — Wholesale indictments handed out in San Francisco, charging a total of 194 corporations and individuals with price-fixing and monopolistic control of a vital defense industry and many California-produced foods, illustrates the Government's determination to act vigorously to avert an unmanageable upswing in the cost of living, as well as to prevent the Government from being the victim of excessive charges.

This action suggests something of the close co-ordination between the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and the anti-trust division of the Justice Department and indicates that steps assisting the enforcement of the price "recommendations" of Leon Henderson may be anticipated.

In a related move to control rising food prices, the War Department announced that it has made formal request for the suspension of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law. This measure prevents the Government from dealing with firms which in any way violate standards of minimum wages and maximum hours. The War Department said it was concerned particularly with the speculative activity in canned food stocks.

Consumer Comforts—The report of the fact-finding committee of the American Petroleum Institute, suggesting "gasless" Sundays, five-degree lower temperatures for oil-heated homes, and other restrictions on the use of petroleum products, underlines anew that when consumer comforts stand in the way of meeting defense needs, it will be consumer comforts which will have to give way.

The prospective shortage of fuel in the eastern states, caused by inadequate transportation facilities, will not come to a head until mid-winter but preparations to adjust to that shortage will be undertaken in the near future.

Whether there is any connection or not—since it is shortage of transportation and not shortage of fuel itself which is causing the problem—the House Rules Committee is making some new and pointed inquiries as to why American oil is now going in larger quantities to the Axis, particularly the Japanese end of the Axis.

This inquiry seemed particularly appropriate when the OPM asked the petroleum industry to expand production capacity for 100 octane aviation gasoline by 25 per cent.

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, OPM petroleum consultant, explained that the increase would raise the capacity for producing military and aviation fuel to about 50,000 barrels daily within 18 months.

Power—Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, conferred with the utility representatives of 11 southeastern states to map plans for meeting an acute power shortage in an area encompassing numerous vital defense industries.

Boston Told Britain Proves That Nation Can Keep Democracy in War

Fall Opening Set for Newest Boston School

Pupils in the brown, portable school building on Westchester Road, Jamaica Plain, are looking forward to the next fall term already, for then they will have the fun of "breaking in" Boston's newest school building, The Moss Hill School on Lauder's Lane.

The two-story brick building which was built at a cost of $60,000 and dedicated last night will be turned over officially to the city on June 7. With five classrooms, including a kindergarten, the new school will serve neighborhood children up to the 6th grade, and accommodate approximately 150 pupils.

The capacity may be expanded later on as the need develops and additions may be made eventually increasing the number of classrooms to 12, according to authorities in the school buildings department.

Located in Arboretum Heights in the Agassiz district, it will come under the supervision of Miss Loretta J. Curran, Master. No teachers have been assigned as yet to the new building which is now in the hands of Christopher C. Callahan, Custodian.

The school property abuts the John L. Brandegee Estate and is an ideal situation, as far as the children are concerned, since it is removed from traffic crowded streets and thoroughfares, and is surrounded by green fields and many trees.

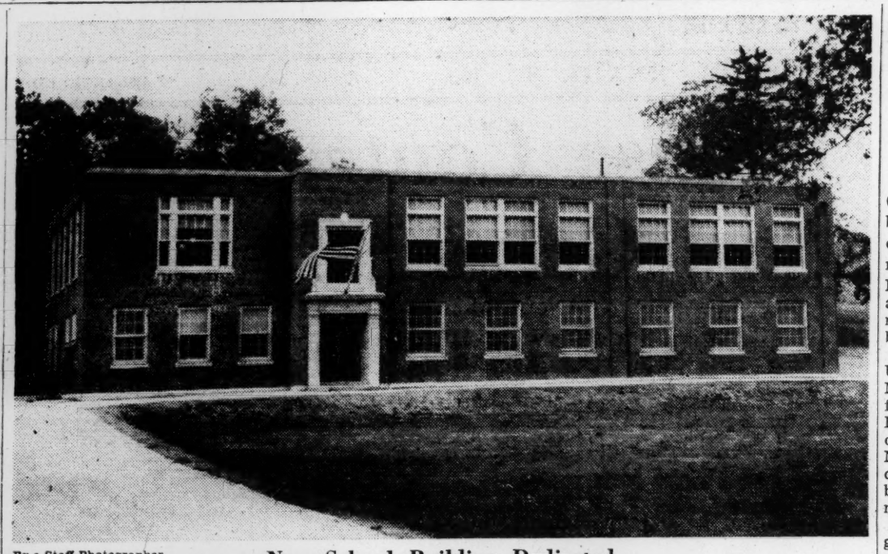
Members of the Jamaica Hills Association who started a campaign several years ago for a new school building for their children were present at the dedication, and elected new officers of the Association.

William E. O'Connor was picked as President; William F. Riley, Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph Morrill, Treasurer; Mrs. Jessie L. Porter, Secretary.

B. U. Students Set For Moonlight Sail

Moonlight sails along the North Shore by groups that charter a vessel for their own use, begin for the season tonight when the steamer Steel Pier sails from Foster's Wharf, at 8:30 p. m. with about 500 Boston University students aboard.

They are members of the College's Scarlet Key Club and will be in the charge of Elliston Whitmore of Newtonville, Mass.



By a Staff Photographer

New School Building Dedicated

New elementary Moss Hill School, Lauder's Lane, Jamaica Plain, which was dedicated last night and which will be ready for occupancy when the new term starts in September.

Britain Held Up as Example Of Democracy's Grip in War

Those Americans who contend that if the United States enters the war it will lost its democracy were told today to look to Britain—a country whose war experience "gives the lie to statements that a nation goes fascist when it goes to war."

Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent for the liberal press in the United States, said in an interview that President Roosevelt stated the issue facing America correctly in his recent radio speech when he declared that "never in the history of the world has a nation lost its democracy by a successful struggle to defend its democracy."

This country, Mr. Fischer believes, should "take a cue from England." The British realize, he said, that they must not destroy the things for which they are fighting. He maintained that the system of checks and balances upon which democracy is predicated, is working in England as before the war.

Free to Criticize

He pointed out that Britishers are still free to criticize their government, a situation which does not exist even in semblance in the dictator-controlled countries, at war or not. "Let Britain's experience," Mr. Fischer said, "be an example to the United States."

Mr. Fischer conceded that France had gone dangerously close to fascism before it was conquered by Germany a year ago. His explanation for this was twofold: first, that the caliber of French political leaders had fallen to a low level before the war began; second, that France was moving toward fascism during peacetime.

These were the reasons, Mr. Fischer asserted, why France did fall and he implied that if that country had been as democratic, as truly representative of the will of the people as was and is Britain, it would not have fallen.

The brightest spot in the whole international situation today, in Mr. Fischer's critical view, is the freedom of the press in Britain. In its freedom to criticize the government and the normal functions of Parliament, he said, Britain is less restricted today than it was in peacetime.

Russian Frontier

Mr. Fischer, who spent 14 years in Soviet Russia (1922 to 1936) and is the author of the current book, "Men and Politics," said that he has learned from most responsible sources in Washington that Germany now has more soldiers on its eastern frontier than has Russia.

While it has been long known that the Red Army is concentrated on a formidable scale on its Western frontier opposite Germany, it has not been realized that the Germans had located even larger troop formations on its side of the border.

Mr. Fischer interpreted this to mean that the Germans are prepared to move against Russia at any time Adolf Hitler so orders, but that Hitler will not order any such attack for sometime.

Stalin, Mr. Fischer said, is now committed to a policy which suits Hitler perfectly. He has become an appeaser, terrified by Hitler's might and willing to do anything to avoid war, Mr. Fischer declared.

Russia is internally weak, Mr. Fischer continued. It has been divided more deeply by the purges and the treason trials that the outside world generally believes, its army is ill-equipped, and its air force was large and effective in 1938, "but it has been a long time since 1938."

Purchased Planes

Mr. Fischer explained that Russia has never made its own planes to a large extent, but depended on purchases from the outside world. Airplane sales to Russia on any important scale were stopped by world events in 1939 and since that time the Russian air force has been outdated, he held.

Russia, he continued, does not possess the machine tools with which to produce modern airplanes; cannot buy them abroad, does not produce them at home. Thus, Russia's air force is outdated and no longer the terror to the world that Soviet propaganda has claimed.

This situation also applies to Soviet tanks. The Red Army, Mr. Fischer contended, does not possess, tank for tank, a motorized army comparable to the Nazis. It takes machine tools to build and remodel tanks up to date and the Soviet cannot buy abroad and does not possess such modern equipment.

Thus, says Mr. Fischer, Russia —with an unlimited supply of manpower—has an army whose morale is none too good, whose air forces is outdated and whose motorized divisions are outmoded. No wonder, he went on, that Stalin has been compelled to collaborate with the Nazis.

The time when Russia might have avoided its present predicament was at the start of the war, Mr. Fischer went on. He declared that the Soviet had been let down by Britain and France during the years of appeasement, but that Stalin followed the same policy since September, 1939, cutting itself off from the outside world and from its sole remaining source of modern weapons and machine tools.

Thus, Mr. Fischer concludes, Stalin is now compelled to collaborate with Hitler, disregarding the cost to Russia. "Stalin," he concluded, "is now feeding on the bitter apples of appeasement."

State to Hold First Civilian Defense Test

The Nation's first actual test of co-ordinated Civilian Defense organizations from air raid warnings to first aid work, will be staged in Massachusetts in the fall, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, disclosed today.

Following discussion with Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Civilian Defense head, General Needham explained that Massachusetts will be the only State ready at that time to conduct the test. Blackouts and mock air raids, will undoubtedly be staged to develop conditions similar to war to test adequately Massachusetts' Civilian Defense workers.

At the conference today General Needham said that before prorogation of the Legislature, the Committee on Public Safety will seek broad powers to facilitate Civilian Defense work in the event of war. The powers to be requested will include authority to require blackouts. In addition the Committee will seek authority to stage practice blackouts before any war is declared.

The public safety officer said the Committee in its preparation "is not expecting mass bombing such as has occurred in England. Rather they would be sporadic bombing designed to create panic and to interrupt industrial activity."

He explained that New England is more vulnerable to bombing than England because of the large number of wooden structures here and because of forest fire dangers.

The Committee's efforts are all pointed toward averting hysteria and panic resulting from air raids. This can be done, he said, by training the individuals and by telling people what to expect.

General Needham asserted that Mayor La Guardia indicated the Massachusetts Civilian Defense organization would be used as a model for the rest of the nation. The General explained that the Massachusetts system is based upon the British setup as outlined in various pamphlets.

Old Colony Inclusion In Plan Opposed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—An attorney for a New York bank asserted today that inclusion of the Old Colony Railroad in the reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, would be "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

M'Cready Sykes, counsel for the United States Trust Company of New York which acts as trustees for the Harlem River-Port Chester Railroad, seeking the continuance of a Harlem River lien against the New Haven, protested that "one dollar out of every eight" earned by the company would be used to meet Old Colony operating losses.

The Harlem River is a mortgaged line of the New Haven and carries New Haven freight traffic and some passenger traffic into New York. It has title to large real estate holdings in New York.

Mr. Sykes sought to contrast the importance of the Harlem River to the New Haven "at one end of the New Haven system" with the losses maintained by the Old Colony "at the other end," and suggested that the New Haven continue to operate the Old Colony, but that the separate entities of the two be maintained "under a traffic agreement."

"We protest the slap-stick, short-cut method which the Interstate Commerce Commission proposes," he asserted.

William A. Roberts, counsel for the protective committee for holders of Housatonic Railroad 5 per cent consolidated gold bonds, argued against a provision of the ICC's reorganization plan which would discontinue a lien held by that line against the New Haven.

He contended that the Housatonic was an "indispensable part" of the New Haven system, and "if severed from the system . . . could make more money."

Malcolm Donald, representing a group of Harlem River bondholders, arguing for continuation of that company's lien, said it was "unthinkable that the New Haven could operate without our property."

It would cost the New Haven $40,000,000 to duplicate the Harlem River's right-of-way into New York City, he said.

Greylock 'Tram' Proposal Hit By Pittsfield Senator

Proposed construction of a $250,000 aerial tramway to the summit of Mt. Greylock, in the Berkshire Hills, was vigorously opposed today by a Senator from the Berkshire District, George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield.

The western Massachusetts Senator noted that the only real drive for the tramway came from Essex County in eastern Massachusetts, the bill having been filed by Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence.

Senator Krapf said that if a "down east" Senator wanted to give Mt. Greylock a tramway, the least a Berkshire Senator can do is to file a bill for a public merry-go-round in Lawrence to add to State revenue.

Senator Krapf told the Legislative Committee on Rules that the tramway would not pay its way, denying the claim of Senator Lane that the $250,000 cost would be quickly repaid by receipts.

Railroads Question Patrons In Plan for Better Service

Plans for an extensive state survey into the use of transportation facilities of the New Haven, Boston and Maine, and Boston and Albany railroads were completed today by the State Department of Public Utilities.

The unprecedented survey, designed to bring about improvement in greater Boston transportation, will start on Monday, June 9, when each passenger will be given a questionnaire to be filled out and handed to a conductor before leaving the train.

In the past the railroads have conducted surveys on their own lines, but this is the first instance of a state body having made a person-to-person check-up of the points of origin and destinations of the thousands of Greater Boston commuters.

Today the railroads started installing posters in each car in suburban centers notifying patrons that the survey will be made.

In the questionnaire, the commuters will be asked to state at what point they boarded the train, how often they use the service, what station they leave the train, and what their point of destination is after leaving.

The Department is particularly interested in determining whether the rider is going to the heart of the city of Boston or to a suburb. It will also discover the number of railroad passengers who make use of the Boston Elevated Railway and other transportation facilities when they arrive in Boston.

Flag Day Set By Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has designated June 14 as Flag Day in a proclamation calling attention to the great national need for unity and determination to fight, if necessary, for the preservation of American ideals.

The Governor said that this was the time for unity when the forces of aggression and anarchy have swept their violent grasp over a large portion of the world's surface and today threaten the liberties of every country that is still free.

"Never have the basic rights of our free country been so precious to us or so important for the future destiny of mankind."

R. J. Keller

Youthful Musicians

Two members of the South End Music School practice earnestly for their forthcoming concert next Tuesday evening in the Hatch Memorial Shell on Boston Esplanade. They are Jean Diane Maurice of Dorchester and Charles Thompson of Brookline, attending one of the three branches of the School. Tuesday's concert will be given by members of all three schools.

War Game on at Fort Devens As 17,000 Men Attack 'Enemy'

New England military and defense news in brief:

Devens Maneuvers Resume—The most extensive war games involving First Division troops got under way at Fort Devens today when 16,000 men of the First and 1,000 soldiers of the 101st Cavalry went into "action" against an enemy theoretically pushing inland across north central Massachusetts toward northwestern New York. The mission of the Sixth Army Corps and attached troops is to "hold a line" from Lancaster through Ayer and Groton to the New Hampshire Line and East Pepperell.

Wilby Confers With Woodruff—Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Chief of Staff of the First Army and recently appointed to succeed Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff as commanding officer of the First Corps Area, was in Boston today to confer with the retiring commander. He arrived at the Army Base this morning and discussed administrative problems of the Corps Area with General Woodruff. The new commanding officer is scheduled to take over June 15.

USO Clubs for Cape—Representatives of the United Service Organizations meeting at Camp Edwards have announced that three recreation buildings in Hyannis, Falmouth, and Bourne, will be established for the use of soldiers at this cantonment. The program disclosed by the USO also includes a tentative recreational building at Onset for summer use, extended bus service between the camp and nearby towns, and reduced bus and steamship rates.

Camp for Objectors—The National Service Board for Religious Objectors has announced at Washington that camps for such objectors will be open shortly at Petersham, Royalston, and Ashburnham, Mass. Under the program approved by President Roosevelt and the Selective Service System, conscientious objectors adjudged sincere by local boards will perform a year's work in keeping with their religious convictions against military service.

Vermont Selectees Honored—Six Vermont selectees stationed at Fort Devens were placed on the pay roll of the East Swanzey, N. H., fire department. As a gesture of appreciation for the quick work of the soldiers in awakening a family of six in a fire, the town Fire Department offered them $1 each—"the usual pay for firemen for the time they were here." In addition, Army officers said the six would be recommended for medals. They are J. W. Miller, Bethel; Robert Debuque, Burlington; Lawrence M. Rice, Shelburne; Fred Eddy, South Royalston; James G. Riddell, Barre; and Ray Elliott, White River Junction.

Objector Makes Bail—Albert Lyon Scott of Newton Center, described by his attorney as a Quaker and conscientious objector, was out on $1,000 bail today after spending the night in the East Cambridge Jail. Mr. Scott was arrested yesterday by F. B. I. agents charged with failing to complete his draft questionnaire. He was ordered held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner on June 11. Assistant United States Attorney Jackson H. Holtz refused to free him on personal recognizance yesterday, charging that his failure to register was deliberate and intentional. He said that even ministers of the Gospel had registered in the knowledge that their conscientious objections would receive fair consideration later.

Modern War — Private Richard Drabble, of Fort Jackson, S. C., a bird expert from West Orange, N. J., has one of the strangest assignments in the new army.

He will be transferred soon to the signal corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J., where he will experiment in training hawks to kill enemy messenger pigeons.

The biggest problem, he confides, is to teach the blitz birds to distinguish between pigeon friends and pigeon foes.

Award — Lieut. Col. Charles Trexler, chaplain of the 101st cavalry, Fort Devans, Mass., was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of letters at Muhlenberg College commencement in Allentown, Pa., recently.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional light rain beginning late this afternoon; mostly cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and Thursday; no important temperature change; increasing south and southeast winds becoming moderate to fresh Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 58 degrees.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional light rain in southwest portion; not quite so cool tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain in the south portion; slightly cooler than today in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, occasional light rain in south portion; not so cool tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and Thursday; no important temperature changes.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	83	New Orleans	74	80
Chicago	60	63	New York	60	81
Denver	49	73	Norfolk	69	69
Kansas City	60	70	Philadelphia	59	75
Los Angeles	61	74	St. Louis	62	82
Miami	76	92	San Francisco	50	67
Minneapolis	61	75	Washington	62	70

A—8:30 a. m.; E. S. T., June 4.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 7:57 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:46 p. m.

At Mayors' Defense Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

'You see, Mr. Mayor, it's like this'

Guy P. Gannett, newspaper publisher of Portland, Maine, discusses the problem of defending coastal cities with Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, recently appointed National Director of Civilian Defense, at today's conference of New England Mayors.

F. B. I. Starts Mobilization Of All Police

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is mobilizing the police of every city, town, and village in America in a gigantic all-out war on spies, saboteurs, and fire bugs, Virgil W. Peterson, Special F. B. I. agent, revealed today in Boston.

Arriving for a conference with local police officials, one of a series of similar conferences being held throughout the country, Mr. Peterson said the F. B. I. is "quietly and without fanfare" bringing about "the greatest mobilization of law enforcement in the history of the United States."

"In these days of international conflict, suspense, intrigue and Trojan-horse warfare, when this country is engaged in a gigantic rearmament and national defense program," he declared, "the important role which law enforcement must play in this program has not been forgotten.

Lesson From Britain

"En masse, local, county, state and F. B. I. law enforcement officers . . . are waging an intensive warfare against the forces seeking to undermine this vital program of national defense and internal security."

Much is being learned from Britain's experience with "war and order," he commented.

Today's meeting of F. B. I. representatives and Boston police executives, one of 452 conferences held this year in the "mobilization plan for national defense," was held at the Federal Building.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, was one of the speakers.

Dual Responsibility

Pointing to the "dual responsibility" of law enforcement officials to maintain civil rights intact and at the same time to track down fifth columnists, Mr. Brandon said full capacity to deal with the crisis "still awaits the existence of a formal state of war."

American statute law, he pointed out, has "in many respects failed" to take account of the "pre-military" stage of invasion, during which undercover agents of enemy powers work for the destruction of a country under the protection of that country's own laws.

The United States today is going through that "most critical" period, he stated.

It will not be necessary, however, he predicted, to give up any fundamental American liberties or resort to extra-legal methods for our protection in this period.

"I deny that where freedom is concerned we are limited to a choice between doing something unconstitutional and doing nothing." There will be no "witch-hunting" from the United States Government, he promised.

Mr. Brandon, a personal friend and Harvard classmate of President Roosevelt, returned from Washington last week after several days spent in conference.

F. B. I. men, recruiting local police officers in their drive, give frequent lectures on sabotage and espionage methods, Mr. Peterson said.

The expert, according to Mr. Peterson, will, for example, display an "innocent appearing pencil, complete with lead and eraser," with which he will write miscellaneous items on a sheet of paper.

A few moments later the pencil will burst into flame and burn brightly and fiercely.

Incendiary Powder Used

Inside, the expert will explain, is an incendiary powder in one end and a small capsule of acid in the other, the two being separated by metal. When the acid has had time to eat through the metal container, it ignites the powder.

The little gadget can be carried aboard cargo vessels, dropped into coal bunkers, or slipped into freight shipments by saboteurs, the FBI man will point out, warning his audience to be alert for them.

Mr. Peterson also revealed that a comprehensive survey of American industrial plants is being undertaken, with the intention of ultimately covering 12,000 such factories.

Careful investigation of safety devices employed is being made, he said, in an attempt to prevent sabotage of national defense production.

New, trained F. B. I. men are constantly being prepared at the National Police Academy in Washington, he pointed out.

A collection of 17,000,000 fingerprint cards—the "largest in the world"—has been made by the F. B. I., he added.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Classical Galleries" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Wilhelm II Was Last Emperor Of Imperial German Reich

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—Kaiser Wilhelm II, who passed on in exile at his Doorn estate in the Netherlands today, was the last of a long line of Prussian kings and third and last emperor of the imperial German Reich effected upon the defeat of France and unification of Germany in 1871.

The former Kaiser, whose name became synonomous with the Prussian militarism and the World War, has remained in virtual seclusion in Doorn ever since his abdication in 1919 following the Armistice.

His exile marked the close of a military career which, up to the time of the Versailles Treaty, exercised one of the most profound effects upon Germany and the German people.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert Hohenzollern was born in 1859—with a military salute of 36 cannon—to Prince Frederich of Prussia and his British wife, Princess Victoria, eldest child of Queen Victoria of England.

His military training began early. At the age of ten he became a lieutenant of infantry. At 12 he rode a war horse in the procession which celebrated the Prussian victory over France. His grandfather was at that time crowned Emperor of the newly-formed German Empire.

Wilhelm acceded to the throne in 1888 when his father passed on after a brief reign of 99 days.

At that time the Prussian military star was in the ascendency. Prince Bismarck had welded the German states into a unified whole upon the defeat of Denmark, Austria, and later France. Bismarck at the time of Wilhelm's accession was, through an elaborate system of diplomatic coups and treaties, piloting Germany along the path of world powers.

Annoyance to Bismarck

The youthful king relied upon Bismarck's guidance for some time, although his frequent trips to foreign countries, conversations with foreign diplomats, and his associations with his cousin, Nicholas, Czar of Russia, were a constant source of friction with the "Iron Chancellor," who saw them as subverting his own diplomatic efforts.

The break between Bismarck and the Emperor came in 1890 when Bismarck was dismissed, inspiring the famous cartoon in the English journal Punch depicting the "Dropping of the Pilot." From that time on the Kaiser took into his own hands the guidance of Germany's course.

He developed a policy of colonial expansion, which took shape in the acquisition of Kiaochow from China in 1898, the Caroline and Ladrone Islands from Portugal in 1899, and territory in the African Congo region in 1911. He traded Zanzibar to Great Britain in return for Helgoland, the island which now forms a vital protection for the northwest German coast and the Kiel canal.

Influence on England

His primary diplomatic effort in the early 20th century was the task of weaning England away from its alliance with France and Russia, and to break the British-Japanese alliance. But his support of the Boers in their war with England had evoked British resentment, while his efforts to placate the British had aroused to hostility the press of both Russia and France.

In a famous interview with William Bayard Hale of the New York Times, the Kaiser was quoted as saying that the most logical combination was between Germany and the United States—a combination which the Kaiser claimed had been agreed upon with Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States. The interview was not published until 1934, but its context was believed widely known in official circles, particularly in Britain, against whom it was apparently directed.

The Kaiser twice barely averted war in the early 20th century. Once when he sent the Panther, a German warship, to Agadir, French Morocco, ostensibly to protect German nationals at a time when France's efforts to gain control of the North African sultanate were being pressed. The Kaiser likewise barely averted hostilities during the Balkan war of 1913.

Entente Strengthened

Despite the Kaiser's diplomatic efforts, supported first by his Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, and later by Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the triple entente of Great Britain, France and Russia grew stronger. The entente between Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy appeared to be waning. Europe had been rearming generally and in 1913 talk of war filled the capitals of the continent.

The Kaiser was away on a cruise in Scandinavian waters when the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was framed following the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914. The Kaiser's Government attempted to keep the affair localized to bar Russia's intervention. But when this policy appeared doomed to failure, Germany demanded that Russia demobilize her poised armies.

Russia refused and the Kaiser declared war upon his cousin, the Czar. This was followed shortly by Germany's declaration of war on France and Britain's declaration of war against Germany.

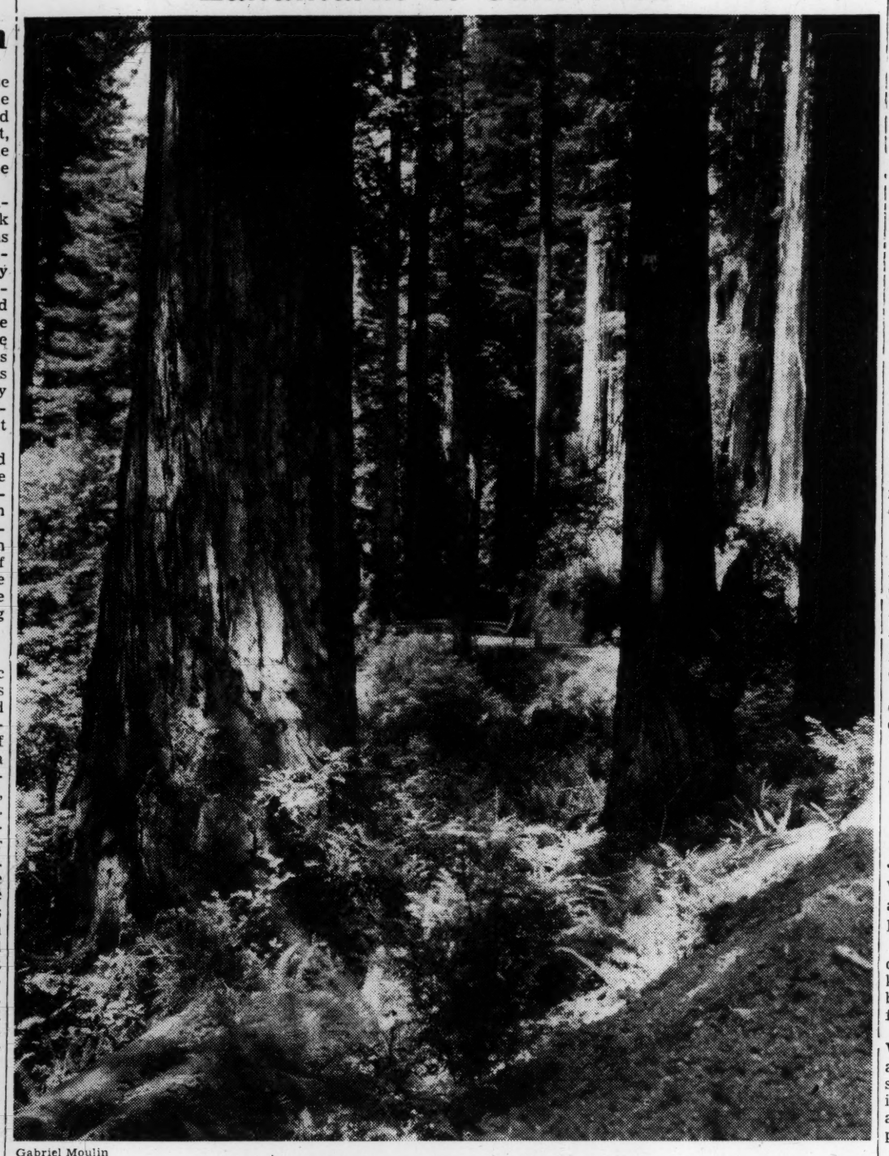
Flight to Doorn

After Germany's defeat by the Allies, the Kaiser was forced to abdicate. He fled to Holland.

The Allies proposed to try the Kaiser before an international tribunal on charges of violating the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, of systematic outrages against civilians in war zones, devastation of invaded regions, casualties to non-combatants, and unrestricted U-boat warfare.

They demanded of the Netherlands that the Kaiser be delivered to them, but the Dutch Government refused on the basis of their contention that Holland was not a party to the Peace Conference and therefore not obliged to obey the demand. Thereafter the Kaiser remained in close seclusion at Doorn, forbidden by German law to set foot within his former country.

Landmarks of California



Gabriel Moulin

Conservation Guards the Noble Redwoods

Tested Ways of Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Relying on education, co-operation, and planning rather than on law and compulsion, the California Conservation Council has collaborated with the State Department of Education in bringing out the first conservation guide for use in high schools and junior colleges throughout the State.

The guide is a 124-page bulletin helping teachers to correlate with the general curriculum the prevention of waste, the preservation of native flora, forests, and soil; the understanding of wild life and its relation to human welfare; and the recognition of the nonreplaceable resources such as water, gas, and minerals.

In addition, and as a vital part of the educational program, is a knowledge of the free use of California's resources for recreational purposes both in summer and winter and at the same time preservation of their natural beauty.

"Conservation means an attitude of mind, a point of view toward life. It is the use, not abuse, of any resource for use of the greatest good for the greatest number of people over the longest period of time." Thus does Prof. Woodbridge Metcalf of the University of California forestry service define this work.

Wide Plan of Education

"In a democratic country like ours, a problem such as conservation is best met by educational process," declares Miss Peal Chase, President of the Conservation Council. The educational program planned by the Council is wide in scope, embracing the press, radio, and discussions for adults, while embracing within the school curriculum a modification to include all aspects of conservation.

Field trips with demonstrations and explanations on the ground are an important part of education for both adults and youth. Enlistment of youth groups in their own organizations is also a part of the plan.

Until organization of the State Conservation Council in 1934, various groups and agencies in local, State, and Federal Government had been striving for conservation, each of its own interests.

The tree enthusiasts were trying to preserve groves or types of trees; the nature-lover was interested chiefly in conserving scenery and wild life; the vacationist wanted to expand recreational areas; the forester's attention was toward fire prevention; the farmer was for control of predatory animals, and the soil conservationist wanted to prevent erosion, while the sportsman saw only the volume and species of game.

Under the new plan all of these aspects are included under the general educational project.

Probably in no other state is the range and variation of conservation so great as in California. Its varying temperatures range from the glacier edge to the arid desert regions, while its climate runs from the fog-drenched ocean shores to shade temperatures of 130 degrees; altitude grades from the highest point in the United States on Mt. Whitney to the lowest in Death Valley.

Objectives of Council

Until 15 years ago virtually all of the redwoods on the California coast were privately owned, but thanks to the program of the Save-the-Redwoods League, approximately 50,000 acres have been saved through State parks.

In 1934 the women of California had become so aroused to the necessity for conservation, not only of the scenic beauty but of the natural resources as well, that committees were appointed in their clubs. They helped to carry through legislation inaugurating the official council which has adopted a program of definite objectives. These include:

Prevention of forest and rural fires by teaching habitual care.

The recreational use of national, state, and county parks, forests, and beaches both summer and winter.

Selective cutting and productive management of forests.

Prevention of soil erosion.

Protection, propagation, and proper use of wild life.

Conservation and effective use of nonrenewable resources.

Preservation of the natural beauty of mountains, forests, and wilderness areas by protecting them from encroachment of unnecessary roads; improvement of highways by planting and by control of advertising signs.

U. S. O. Seek $10,765.000 for Army Recreation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Americans, generous donors to war relief in other nations for the last 21 months, are getting their first call to contribute closer home this week with the opening of a $10,765,000 drive by the United Service Organizations, authorized by the Government to maintain recreation facilities near military and defense centers.

The six member organiztions—the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic Community Service, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, and National Travelers Aid—will not build the 360 clubhouses they intend to operate. The buildings will be constructed by the Federal Government with $15,000,000 included in a bill that has passed the House, but not Senate.

The $10,765,000 goal, in a drive managed by Thomas E. Dewey, former presidential candidate, is needed for the first year's running expenses.

Red Cross at Camps

In the last war, some of the organizations represented in the U. S. O. maintained community buildings within military areas for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, but this time the American Red Cross is the one organization allowed to operate within camp areas.

The Army and Navy provide chapels, theaters, recreation halls, day rooms, service clubs, and guest houses. The Red Cross has 400 field directors and assistants stationed at military posts to aid in solving personal problems of military men and their families at home. To meet an emergency need for recreational equipment it has advanced $1,000,000 pending passage of a congressional appropriation for this purpose.

"Thus far, increased expenditures for the Red Cross service to the armed forces have been met from our cash reserves," Norman H. Davis, Chairman, announced this week. "A general appeal for contributions to support this work has not been made to the public, but such an appeal will be an important part of the roll call for a greatly increased membership next November."

The clubhouses, to be built with Federal funds and operated by the U. S. O. will be of uniform pattern with a large lounge immediately inside the entrance. At one side of the room will be a large fireplace and at another an entrance to a "snack bar" where service men and their guests may obtain light refreshment. From another side a door will open to a large screened porch.

Large Social Hall

At the far end will be the entrance to a large social hall, at least 45 by 75 feet and larger if needed. The hall will be equipped with reading, writing, and game facilities and with folding chairs to be used for group activities. There will be several private parlors where men can meet civilian friends. In communities some distance from posts, provision will be made for cots where service men can spend the night.

Similar clubs will be provided for defense workers, including women, in communities where local recreation and restaurant facilities are overtaxed.

The U. S. O. drive starts nationally with radio broadcasts by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Part of the U. S. O. funds will be assigned to the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, officially designated to receive and coordinate offers of entertainment and other services and materials for use in Army camps and naval reservations.

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BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

Apple Lacking Both Core and Seeds Discovered by California Housewife

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif., June 4 (AP)—Mrs. Libbie Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says it's the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there's no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs. Wilcox planted. It's 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is red and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter-pound.

Mrs. Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Horticulture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a rarity in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blooms were available but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs. Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers."

Mrs. Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

U. S. Made Tanks Held World's Best

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 4 (AP)—Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes of the Army Ordnance Department declared last night that tanks being built for the U. S. Army are superior to any in the world. At the same time, he said, Germany is the only nation making full use of its tanks in modern warfare.

Speaking before the Society of Automotive Engineers at the annual summer meeting, General Barnes credited the American steel industry with developing the toughest armor at the minimum weight and praised the SAE Ordnance Committee for its experiments with tanks in the last 20 years.

U. S. Army tanks have a higher horsepower-to-weight ratio than those of any other nation, General Barnes said, terming this one of the greatest points of superiority.

He said the problems of tank designing were made doubly difficult by the necessary compromises between many conflicting characteristics—armor with mobility, weight with speed, compactness with necessary facilities for crew and armament, steering with power tracks, and the like.

Army on Parade, But It Has No Guns

TOPEKA, Kan., June 4 (AP)—After viewing a parade of 1,500 mechanized troops Topekans heard Brig. Gen. R. C. Rodgers, Fort Riley Commandant, call it "one of the most pitiful things I ever have seen."

General Rodgers addressed a businessmen's banquet after the parade yesterday and said "those trucks which paraded up your main street were as helpless as a fleet of vegetable trucks. Each of them should have had three machine guns, an antiaircraft gun, side arms and rifles, but there wasn't a gun in the lot.

"The reason is that we simply haven't got them."

Camp of Trailers On Defense Job Opened on May 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The first mobile defense housing unit in the United States was dedicated and put to use here on May 30, the Federal Government's answer, in a small way at least, to Wilmington's acute housing shortage.

Installed on two tracts of property immediately north of the Wilmington shipyards, the mobile trailer camps—one of 200 units for white families, and one of 125 units for Negro families—will serve as temporary living quarters for shipyard workers until such time as private and Government housing can provide adequate permanent facilities.

The camps are operated by the Farm Security Administration for the Office of Defense Housing of the Office of Emergency Management.

The trailers, each with spacious, comfortable quarters for three adults, are uniformly spaced along paved streets, and each is equipped with electricity and running water. Chemical sanitation facilities are included in each trailer. Each of the two camps—they are located about one block apart—has its own community laundry rooms and showers.

Bioff Posts $50,000 Bond For Appearance in N. Y.

LOS ANGELES, June 4 (AP)—William Bioff, Hollywood labor leader accused in New York of attempted extortion, waived extradition yesterday and posted a $50,000 appearance bond.

A removal hearing, scheduled Thursday, was canceled.

Mr. Bioff and George E. Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, are accused of attempting to extort $550,000 from four movie producers.

Nazi Relief Funds in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The State Department disclosed today that in the first 20 months of the European war almost $2,000,000 was raised in the United States for relief in Germany or for the benefit of German soldiers held as prisoners of war.

German relief organizations registered with Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported that they had collected $1,913,000 from September, 1939, up to April 30 of this year.

Of that total $1,513,000 has actually been spent for relief purposes and a balance of $96,000 remains on hand.

The organizations are among the 332 similar war aid organizations required under Neutrality Act provisions to register with the State Department before they may solicit and collect contributions for relief in belligerent countries.

The largest organization to report was Fortra, Inc., New York City, which reported $1,144,798 collected, $927,880 actually spent in Germany and Poland, and $82,206 on hand.

Other organizations which reported on collection of funds for Germany or German war prisoners included:

Hamburg - Bremen Steamship Agency, New York City, for relief of Germans in Germany, Poland, France, Belgium, Norway, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands: $370,247 received; $291,846 spent; no unexpended balance.

The Kyffhaeuser, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, for relief in Germany, Canada, and Jamaica: $101,386 collected; $86,038 spent; $3,037 unexpended balance.

Fish Sees U. S. Staying Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Representative Hamilton Fish, (R) of New York, told an America First Committee rally in a Brooklyn high school last night that, "interventionist press" notwithstanding, the United States was "not in this war and we're not going into this war."

Should the President "force a war resolution before Congress, it would be beaten by a 2-to-1 vote in both Houses," Mr. Fish declared, adding he hoped the President would attempt no such move.

A veteran of the World War and a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, Mr. Fish has been ordered to active army duty for a 28-day "refresher hitch" in July.

The New York Representative was joined on the platform by two fellow isolationists, Representatives James F. O'Connor, (D) of Montana, and Dewey Short, (R) of Missouri, who espoused the Committee contention that 80 per cent of the American people oppose intervention. Representative O'Connor declared that violation by the President of his pre-third term pledge not to send American boys to fight in foreign wars would "do more to undermine democracy than Hitler's legions or his bombs."

Representative Short gave a shirt-sleeve performance in denunciation of "Grandma Stimson and Auntie Knox" and Britain's "roving Ambassador and his barnstorming crew."

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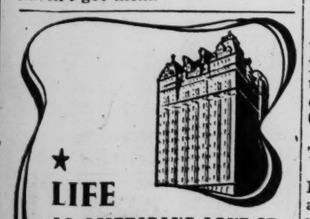

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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New England Cotton Textile Industry Awaits Early Action on Wage Increase

County Bill Referendum Threatened

Organized taxpayers sounded a warning today that if the Legislature fails to extend civil service protection to county employees, a State-wide referendum will be forced through use of the initiative petition method.

The warning came in a statement by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, in which he urged the Senate to pass the measure already rejected by the House.

The bill provides that present county employees shall take qualifying examinations to gain civil service status. If they fail to pass, they shall retain their present status; that is be subject to removal by appointing officials.

Mr. MacDonald asserted:

"If the General Court rejects this legislation, it serves notice on the Commonwealth that for reasons of political expediency, county government has become an 'untouchable,' and that no legislation, however reasonable, affecting the organization or operation of county government can gain passage in the General Court.

"Such a circumstance will leave the taxpayers no alternative but to place no further reliance upon the General Court so far as county legislation is concerned and instead take such issues directly to the people by means of initiative petition."

This action would have to be delayed for two years. The organization must obtain at least 20,000 voter signatures on the petition which would be submitted to the 1943 Legislature. If that session should turn down the proposal, the taxpayers could force a referendum at the 1944 State election by obtaining at least 5,000 additional voter signatures.

Continuing his statement, Mr. MacDonald said the House rejection of the civil service bill, without a roll call, showed "the extent to which many county officials, intent on retaining the power to fire their enemies and hire their friends, have brought pressure on members of the Legislature. . . .

"Only through appointments based on merit can the taxpayer have assurance that he is receiving a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent on public pay rolls."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 5
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

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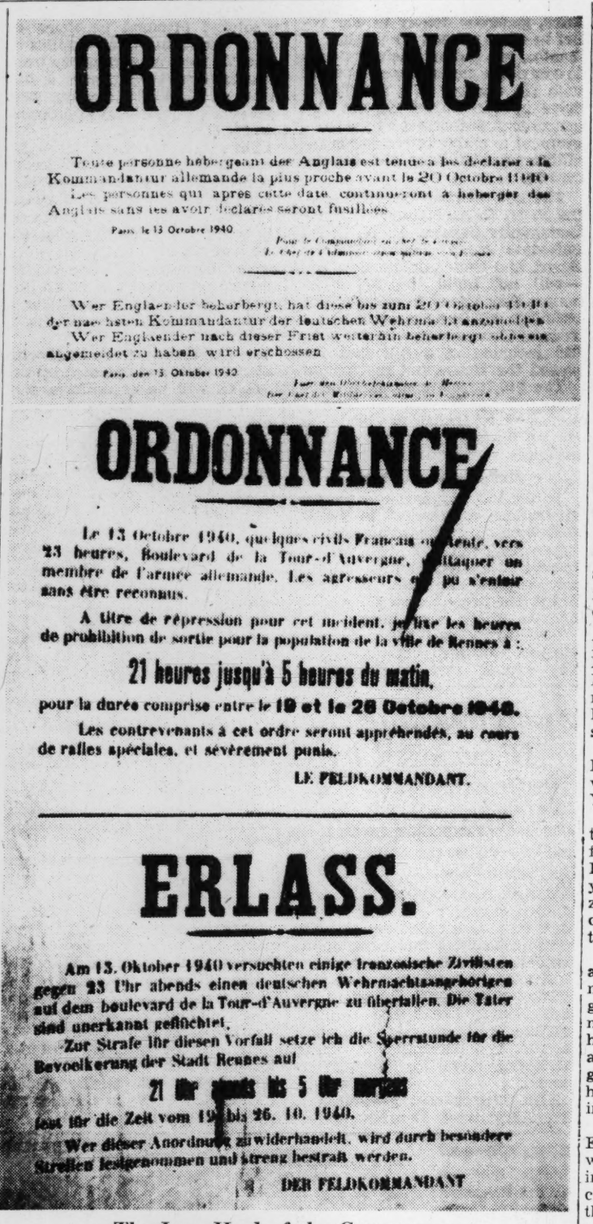


ORDONNANCE

Toute personne hébergeant des Anglais est tenue à les déclarer à la Kommandantur allemande la plus proche avant le 20 Octobre 1940. Les personnes qui après cette date continueront à héberger des Anglais sans les avoir déclarés seront fusillées.

Paris, le 13 Octobre 1940

Wer Engländer beherbergt, hat diese bis zum 20 Oktober 1940 der nächsten Kommandantur der deutschen Wehrmacht anzumelden. Wer Engländer nach dieser Frist weiterhin beherbergt, ohne sie angemeldet zu haben, wird erschossen.

Paris, den 13. Oktober 1940

ORDONNANCE

Le 13 Octobre 1940, quelques civils Français ont tenté, vers 23 heures, Boulevard de la Tour-d'Auvergne, d'attaquer un membre de l'armée allemande. Les agresseurs ont pu s'enfuir sans être reconnus.

A titre de répression pour cet incident, je fixe les heures de prohibition de sortie pour la population de la ville de Rennes à :

21 heures jusqu'à 5 heures du matin,

pour la durée comprise entre le 19 et le 26 Octobre 1940.

Les contrevenants à cet ordre seront appréhendés, au cours de rafles spéciales, et sévèrement punis.

LE FELDKOMMANDANT.

ERLASS.

Am 13. Oktober 1940 versuchten einige französische Zivilisten gegen 23 Uhr abends einen deutschen Wehrmachtsangehörigen auf dem boulevard de la Tour-d'Auvergne zu überfallen. Die Täter sind unerkannt geflüchtet.

Zur Strafe für diesen Vorfall setze ich die Sperrstunde für die Bevölkerung der Stadt Rennes auf

21 Uhr abends bis 5 Uhr morgens

fest für die Zeit vom 19. bis 26. 10. 1940.

Wer dieser Anordnung zuwiderhandelt, wird durch besondere Streifen festgenommen und streng bestraft werden.

DER FELDKOMMANDANT

The Iron Heel of the Conqueror

An indignant French citizen in the Occupied Zone secretly snapped these pictures of German ordinances which mirror graphically the harshness of Nazi rule. From Rennes, where the pictures were taken, the photographer smuggled them across the line to friends in Unoccupied France, who, in turn, mailed them to short-wave radio station WRUL in Boston. The letter was not censored.

Translated, the first order reads: "All persons lodging English people are required to notify the nearest German military headquarters before Oct. 20, 1940. Persons who, after that date, continue to lodge English people without having so declared them will be shot.

"Paris, Oct. 13, 1940

"For the Commander in Chief of the Army

"The Chief of Military Administration in France."

The second order reads: "On Oct. 13, 1940, at about 11 p. m., some French civilians assaulted a member of the German Army on the Boulevard de la Tour d'Auvergne. The aggressors succeeded in fleeing without being recognized.

"As discipline resulting from this incident, I fix the hours during which the population of the Town of Rennes is prohibited from being out of doors as

9 p. m. to 5 a. m.

for the period between the 19th and the 26th of October, 1940.

"Persons trespassing against the terms of this order will be arrested, in the course of special raids, and severely punished.

"The District Military Commander."

Fertilizing the Forests Seen As Future Possibility

"If at any time in the future forests were to become the principal source of organic matter for fuel, large-scale fertilization might become essential," Prof. Kenneth V. Thimann, Harvard plant biologist, told natural scientists attending the last session of a two-day conference on the sun and solar-terrestrial relationships," at the Harvard College Observatory.

Speaking on "Photosynthesis," Professor Thimann said that most forests grow on soil poorly supplied with fertilizing substances like nitrogen which decrease through centuries of growth. He foresaw the possible need of fertilizing of much of the earth's surface to nurture forests for fuel if the world's petroleum supply should be depleted.

Other speakers participating in the closing sessions included Prof. Folke K. Skoog, Dr. Leo Goldberg, Karl F. Guthe, Pearl J. Rubenstein, Dr. Celilia Payne Gaposchkin and Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard; Dr. C. L. Pekeris and Dr. Henry H. Hemmendinger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Robert R. McMath of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory, Lake Angelus, Mich.; Mrs. H. F. Cullinane of the Blue Hill Observatory, and Dr. Charles G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing. WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Southomaires; Frankie Master's Orchestra; Reveries.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bonnie Stewart, songs; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Silver Tones; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Opera Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; March from an Operetta; "Mazurka Brillante" by Ferenc Liszt; Laszlo Gergely, Piano. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks."—"Sea Power." Talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Third and Fourth Acts of "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

College Boys Have School Of Their Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 4—If you dropped into the Community House here unexpectedly some Monday afternoon and visited the new "Gra-Y Club," the chances are good that you would find an otherwise dignified University of New Hampshire boy sprawled on the floor playing blindman's buff, or hopping around on one foot in obstacle tag.

About him, shouting in high glee, would be a dozen or more youngsters of the town—none of them over 12 years old—absorbing a bit of college culture the easy way.

This is part of the program recently organized by the University's Student Christian movement in co-operation with Y. M. C. A. officials.

Three volunteer students, David Eastman and Richard Abell of Durham, and Philip Stackpole of Dover, take every Monday afternoon off and spend it giving 35 little boys in the Durham grammar school a good time.

They play games, take hikes, learn team spirit, and withal "develop Christian character," the Y. M. C. A. reports.

They call the club "Gra-Y" after the grammar school and the "Y," from which the boys are recruited. Its principal purpose is to get the youngsters interested in good citizenship and show them how cooperation and sportsmanship lead to good fun.

Each weekly session adjourns for a while to an informal "business meeting." Here the college men get in a bit of propaganda the mothers and fathers appreciate—how little boys can be helpful around the house, how they can get along nicely with little sister, how they can help mother by coming to dinner on time.

"You'd be surprised," David Eastman says, "at the spirit in which these young fellows enter into worthwhile discussions." The children, he says, "hear and tell their own stories, each marked by a point of wholesome living."

The college boys get a kick out of it, too. Giving up their Monday afternoons is not a hardship, they say. "We have a lot of fun and get a lot of satisfaction," Mr. Eastman explains. "We feel we are doing something for these young fellows and that's worth a good deal to us."

Durham, N. H., Boys Get Lesson From College Junior

A fascinating study in expressions is furnished by this picture of a group of youngsters (ages 10 to 12) conducting their weekly "business meeting" with David Eastman, University of New Hampshire junior. The meeting is a little lecture on how to be helpful around the house, etc., and there are only three who seem to be particularly impressed. The fellow on the right, front, seems to be cultivating a touch of Harvard indifference. And isn't the boy behind him just too cute for words?

N. H. Legislature May Quit on June 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 4—If the difficulties surrounding balancing the State budget for the next two fiscal years can be settled, legislative leaders are of the opinion the 1941 session may be able to adjourn by June 13.

Approximately 100 measures still await action out of more than 500 introduced.

Throughout the current session the action of the Legislature in turning down so-called regulatory legislation has been noticeable. The slight majority of "wets" over "drys" in the Legislature has not resulted in major changes in the liquor laws.

There is speculation as to which legislative leaders will seek higher office. House Speaker Charles Barnard is considered possible Congressional timber and the name of Representative Charles Mills of Jaffrey is also mentioned in connection with a Congressional post. Senate President William Cole is considered a possible Republican gubernatorial nominee.

The Week in New Hampshire

Firewood

Kenneth E. Barraclough, extension forester for the State of New Hampshire, is urging rural families to harvest an amply supply of firewood. It is suggested that as the defense program tends to increase the price of other fuels that there will be increased demand for firewood, first on the part of the owners of woodland and then by prospective purchasers of this fuel.

Inasmuch as it takes six months to get the moisture content of wood down to 30 per cent, harvesting is necessary long before its use. Forestry authorities feel that there is considerable woodland in New Hampshire that could be improved through the cutting out as fuel wood trees that will have little or no value as timber.

Harvesting of firewood as a means of thinning is also suggested. Many rural families who use wood as a fuel have installed modern wood-burning equipment that increases the efficiency of this fuel.

Compensation

New Hampshire employers will save about $200,000 this year in their contributions to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund through merit ratings. The Unemployment Compensation Division announces that 1,271 out of the 3,916 firms and individuals contributing to the fund as of Jan. 1 will benefit from the merit reductions of from one to two and a half per cent of their rates of contributions.

Each employer is rated according to the stability of the pay roll as evidenced by the lack of drafts for benefit payments. In other words, employers whose employees draw no benefits for being unemployed will pay the lowest rate; others will be graduated on this basis; and those that have not operated long enough to be rated or have a high degree of instability will pay the maximum rate.

Of the 1,271 employers that will benefit by the reductions only 29 employers will receive the maximum reduction of 2.5 per cent; 385 will receive a cut of 2.3 per cent; 410 will receive a reduction of 2 per cent; and 177 will receive cuts ranging from 1 to 1.6 per cent on their contributions. The operations of the Fund have also been liberalized from the employees' standpoint this year through the cutting of the waiting period from three to two weeks.

Communists

New Hampshire has enacted legislation aimed at keeping the Communist party off future ballots. Sponsored by the State Department of the American Legion, the measure provides bars against minor parties receiving places on the ballot through petitions.

At the last State election the methods used by the Communist Party in getting its candidates on the ballots were cause of investigation and the State Ballot Law Commission threw out the petitions, claiming that many persons whose names appeared did not know what they were signing, and that some whose names appeared actually did not sign.

The Communists had been able to get the required 1,000 names on the petitions, but at elections it became apparent that as the Communist vote was much smaller than the 1,000 figure that many non-Communists signed the petitions. The Legislature moved to bar a voter from signing a petition for a party of which he is not a member.

Tramway

The New Hampshire Aerial Passenger Tramway up Cannon Mountain is starting its fourth season after undergoing a complete checkup. This is a complicated matter. For the last six weeks 17 men have been at work getting the tram ready for the summer season. Workmen have tapped 12,000 rivets to determine their soundness. The 225 sets of roller bearings have been tested, re-oiled, or replaced. The towers and counter weights have been checked. Samples of the cable have been checked by the U. S. Steel Company and the engineering laboratories of the University of New Hampshire.

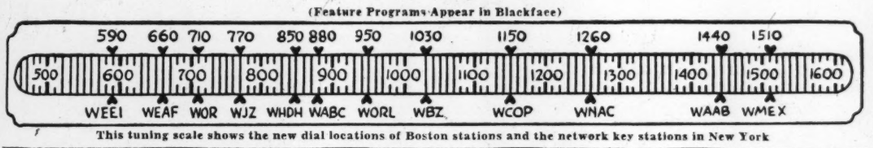
The tramway has been a greater financial success than had been estimated by even its most ardent supporter. Not only has it been possible to turn into the State Treasury much more than was anticipated but it has also been possible to carry out development of extension of recreational facilities at both the base and the summit.

Air Corps

The Army Air Corps has taken over the Manchester airport, and daily the number of men at the base is being increased, with a total of 2,300 men and officers expected within a few weeks. In the last six months the municipally-owned airport has practically been built into a city to house the men, handle the planes and other equipment that will be stationed at the port, and even the field itself is being extended.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves - St.	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Louis Cardinals base-	Sports and music.....
3:30	Network speaker ..	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"..	ball game; Jim Britt,	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	announcer	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves - St.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Sewing Contest	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Louis Cardinals base-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	ball game; Jim Britt,	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or...	Edgar A. Guest; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..	announcer	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports ..	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen; sketch....	News of the World.....	"Pu Mancha"	Five Star News .....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"..	Mayor Tobin's Field Day	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45	comedy drama	"Out of the Blue".....	"Concert Miniatures"..	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	"I'm an American" ....
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson,	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker..	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	"Mystery Hall"; sketch.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15			'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	"Mystery Hall"; sketch.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	'Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news....	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra ..	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:15		"Meet the Band".....	Talk, John Steele.....	Talk, John Steele.....	
9:30		News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra...	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs ...	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Dramatization	"Show Boat" .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Harold Stokes Pre-	"Show Boat" .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	sents"; musical program	"Show Boat" .....
11:00	Weather; "Master	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Works of Music ..	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather...	Gov. Talmadge, Georgia	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Adm. H. R. Stark..	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Everett Hoagland's Or..	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Everett Hoagland's Or..	"Day's End"; News ....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports.	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; Music	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	Headline News	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs ...	.....
8:00	News of Europe....	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	'Post Exchange' .....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Post Exchange' .....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Good Morning Cheer"...
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music.....	News and Rhythm.....	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Joan Adams; "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30		"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club....	"Choir Loft"	'Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra ...
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup" ...	Government Reports	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio Speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition".	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children" ...	'Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You" ..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Concert Hall of the Air..	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	'Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	Mildred W. Carlson	'Story of Mary Marlin'	News Service	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	"The Family Circle'....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	'Letter Quest" .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk...	Two Men and a Girl....	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Western songs .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: speakers;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	music	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air".....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions ..
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Baystaters Quartet ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Light of the World"...	News, Cedric Foster	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	U. S. Marine Band.....	"The Mystery Man"....	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama..	"Don Artiste," pianist..	Earl Towner's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News; Talk...	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Concert orchestra .	Club Matinee: variety....	"Stella Dallas".....	Cardinals baseball game	'Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Deanna Durbin; orch...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	Cardinals baseball game	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk..	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"; sketch...	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	The World Today...	Lowel Thomasl, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Five Star News .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Guy Lombardo's Orch....
7:45			'Confidentially Yours"...	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	'Fireside Time' .....
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed East, m. c....	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"...
8:15				"Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart"...
8:30	"City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	The Week in Industry	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
8:45		Vocalists; orchestra	starring Ezra Stone....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Andrews Sisters .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	The Village Schoolhouse: quiz program	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Jerry Lester; Bill Boyd; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	'Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15				John Paul Dickson.....	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Network program		News Service	'Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:45		Network program		Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Toronto Philharmonic	Rudy Vallee Show; John Barrymore; guest ...	"Parade of the News"; dramatization	News and Sports.....
10:15	Professor Quiz;	Promenade Concert ...			Dance Digest .....
10:30	questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	'Good Neighbors'; drama	"The Great Gunns";	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	Secy. H. Morgenthau, Jr.	and music	comedy skit	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music ...	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest .....
11:15	Sec. Morgenthau	Weather; 'Music You	Local news; Weather....	Carmen Cavallero's Or..	Dance Digest .....
11:30	"Master Works of	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music ...
11:48	Music"	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra.	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	"Day's End"; News ....

Officials Say Textile Wage Action Soon

Final action on the proposed 5-cent-an-hour raise in the cotton textile industry minimum wage, which would boost New England pay rolls several million dollars, is expected early this month, officials of the United States Department of Labor said in Boston today.

Recommendations that the cotton textile minimum be pegged at 37½ cents an hour were made several days ago to Wage-Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming by a 21-man industrial committee. Approximately 125,000 wage-earners in five New England states will be affected by the Administrator's decision, they said. Figures for Connecticut were not available.

Swift action was looked for today as both labor and industry desire settlement of the wage rate in view of the expanding demands of a national defense stimulated Government.

Cuts Differential

The proposed minimum is also seen as a force in reducing the differential between North and South textile wage rates. If accepted, the order will be national, with probably a greater affect in the South than in New England, it is reported.

In New England only about 25 or 30 per cent of the wage-earners in the industry are expected to benefit from the increase, the remainder already receiving 37½ cents or more an hour. This is in sharp contrast to the national picture drawn by labor officials, who said that about 50 per cent, or 300,000 wage-earners in the textile industry throughout the country would see their wages rise under such an order.

Union organization in this section has also played a factor in the higher wage scale in New England, the officials declared. Labor-management agreements, they said, have in some instances set a 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage. This explained the apparent favor with which a large part of the Northern manufacturers looked upon the 37½-cent, and even a 40-cent-an-hour, proposal. Several Southern mill-owners have also indicated their support of a higher minimum.

Acceptance of the proposal is expected to drive the current differential in North-South rates, approximately 14 per cent, to about 6.6 per cent, it was learned.

Present Minimum

The present minimum of 32½ cents is the order on which the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law, formally known as the Fair Labor Standards Act. Since inception of the 32½ rate, labor officials have reported a 10 per cent wage increase in most parts of New England, while increases in the South have been spotty.

Federal officials explained that the Administrator could only approve or disapprove the recommendations of the Committee. Further action might be recommended by the Administrator, but refusal to adopt this wage would leave the rate at the current 32½ cents an hour.

There has been only one instance where a committee's recommendation has been refused, however. This was in the jewelry industry. Should the Administrator decide to disapprove the recommendation, he can remand it to the committee for further consideration or name a new committee. This is considered unlikely in the present case, however.

New England committee members were Prof. Amy Hewes, Mount Holyoke College and Prof. Malcolm Weir of Dartmouth College, representing the public; Edward Doolan, Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O. Fall River, Elizabeth Nord, same union, from Manchester, Conn., Francis P. Fenton, A. F. of L. director of organization, and Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A. F. of L. both the latter from Massachusetts, representing employees; and R. C. Dick, of Salem and Allan Barrows of New Bedford representing employers.

Harvard Junior Named 'Most Promising Poet'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 4—Cedric H. Whitman, a Junior at Harvard University, has been selected by Robert Frost, New England poet, as the most promising poet of the year and the first winner of an annual scholarship, established this year by Mr. Frost, to Middlebury College's Bread Loaf School of English, it was announced here today by Dean Harry G. Owen. The Bread Loaf School of English, situated at the foot of Bread Loaf Mountain in the heart of Middlebury College's Green Mountain campus, will be open this summer from July 1

Defense Traffic Moving Out From New England With Speed and Efficiency

Railroads Haul Vast Amount Of War Goods From Northeast

So much has been written about huge defense orders and so little about the mechanics of transportation that Associated Press Reporter Paul V. Cochrane went on a demonstration trip of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Springfield, Mass., to Brooklyn, N. Y., to see how the big job is being done. Here's his story.

By Paul V. Cochrane

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Down from the hills and valleys of New England pours today an unending stream of arms and airplane engines, big and little tools, products of a thousand uses.

In from the Nation's granaries and citrus area, from mines and oil wells, from cotton fields and States where wool is grown sweeps a bulky stream of food for man and machine.

By rail and truck these hurrying streams converge and disperse, ceaselessly draining off, on one hand, the fabricated merchandise important to industry and defense and, on the other, ever replenishing the insatiable demand of factory and mill for fuel and supplies.

Railroad men are speeding and streamlining freight handling, hoping to handle peak loadings of 950,000 cars a week this fall with no important delays.

Here's a picure of what is happening on one of the big railroads in New England:

Prompt as a passenger train, the freight pulls out—one of the important features of new railroading. Shippers are sold on the promise that their goods will make specified trains and connections a thousand miles away.

Southward through the gathering dusk and the mutterings of an electrical storm the first train speeds down a topographical corridor sprinkled with defense shops, whose night shifts toil under bright colored lights.

From Western, Central, Northern and Eastern New England other trains stream toward the great classification yards at New Haven, there to be broken up for trans-shipment to the rest of the country as well as to other parts of New England. For these express freights haul such diversified products as grain and flax and iron from the West, newsprint and pulp and textiles from the North, as well as airplane engines, machine guns and other sinews of war to New York and the interior.

Thanks to gravity "humps" it takes little more than half an hour to break up a train of 75 cars—some of them run as high as 125 cars—and send the cars sliding down a long incline governed by power retarding devices onto a flood lighted fan of trackage—there to form new trains, outward bound.

Each night great fleets of long, richly laden trains slip swiftly down the curving main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, funneling off from a thousand mills and shops the day's accumulation of industrial treasure. Along the express tracks, they high-ball often approaching the speed of the road's fastest passenger trains and, like passenger trains, they operate on inflexible schedules.

It is early afternoon in cities in northern and central New England when, by truck and connecting rail line, the trickle starts that hours later will send thousands of tons of merchandise tumbling into receiving yards in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

As cars are shunted from connecting lines and sweating truck drivers pile their loads on waiting platforms, the first of the nightly freight expresses begins to take shape. Cars are assembled in blocs by destination and, as departure hour nears, these are put together in the pre-determined order in which they later will be detached.

Darkness has fallen now and the right of way glistens in the red, green and orange lights of the semaphores as the speeding train pours down the ever narrowing strip of Connecticut that leads to the gateway of the Western World. The locomotive, lost to sight a couple of curves ahead, becomes visible briefly as the train pulls across Hell Gate Bridge, then begins the long descent across lower Long Island to the Bay Ridge yards.

There waiting tugs, towering above lighters lashed to their sides, await the train and hardly 20 minutes has elapsed before the first ferry with perhaps 40 cars aboard has started across the misty waters of the harbor to its destination on the New Jersey shore. Solemn buoys sound as the tug and her convoys tread busy waters, where dark-hulled ships bide their time before vanishing at sea.

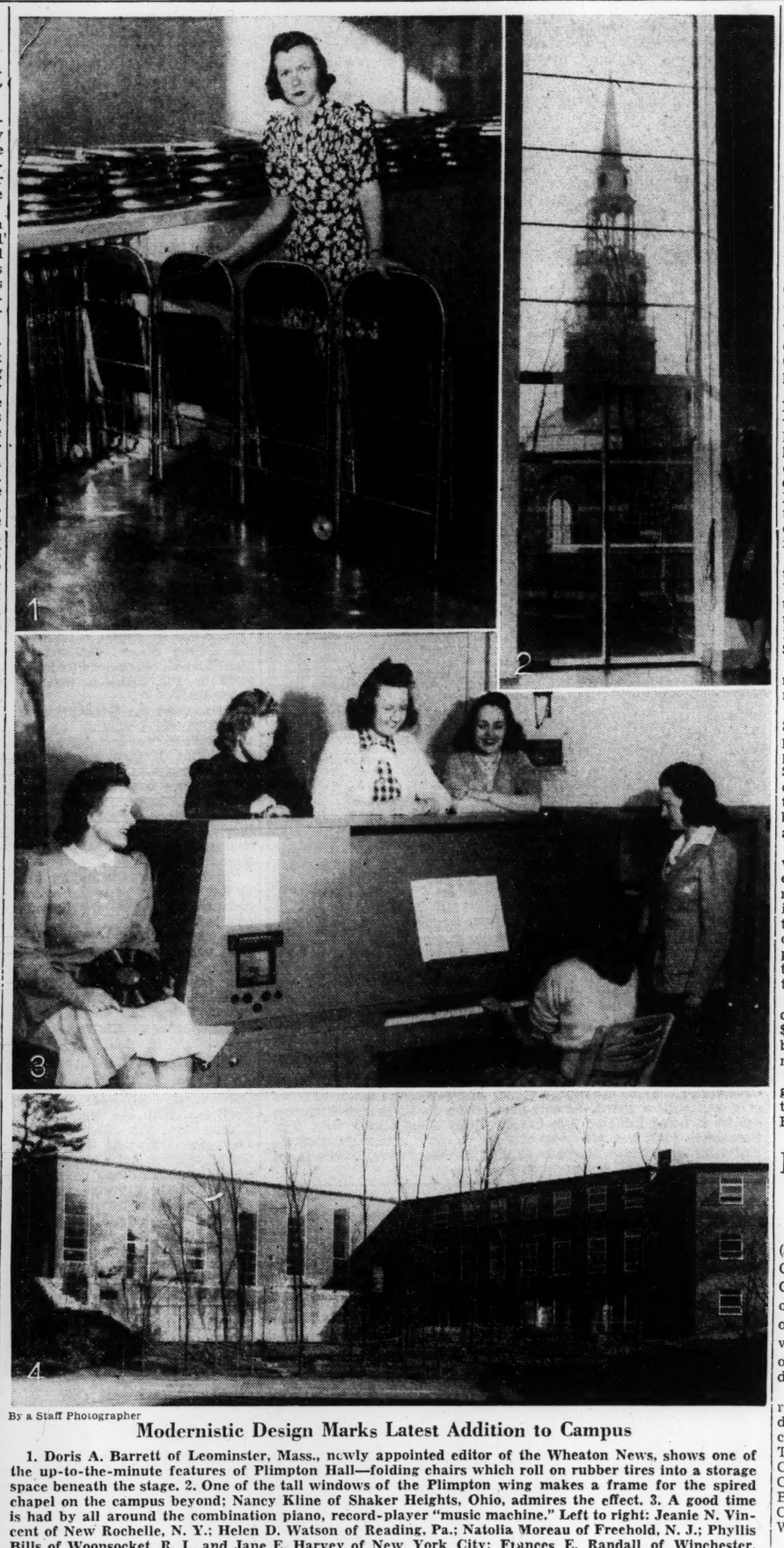
On the New York side and again on the New Jersey shore some of the cars destined only for the metropolitan area and for export are left behind before the train takes up its run once more, hastening ever onward to keep schedule with trains awaiting its arrival in yards the country over.

Meanwhile other trains are forming to the North while up from the South and in from the West pours an opposing stream of freightage destined to keep New England's machines at work.

Quickened pickup service, far faster trains, speeded yard handling and an insistence that consignees empty cars with all possible speed have made freight handling almost as swift and comparatively effortless as the passenger business.

But it takes an army of men to do it, from the motor truck driver who picks up a few boxes at an isolated machine shop in Vermont down through the innumerable checkers, freight clerks, yardmen, train crews, tower operators and tug boat hands who join to make swift passage possible.

They are the fellows who stand behind the men in factory and shop, in Army camp and sometimes battlefront, in this effort to get the products of a mechanized New England to the places they'll do most good.



By a Staff Photographer

Modernistic Design Marks Latest Addition to Campus

1. Doris A. Barrett of Leominster, Mass., newly appointed editor of the Wheaton News, shows one of the up-to-the-minute features of Plimpton Hall—folding chairs which roll on rubber tires into a storage space beneath the stage. 2. One of the tall windows of the Plimpton wing makes a frame for the spired chapel on the campus beyond; Nancy Kline of Shaker Heights, Ohio, admires the effect. 3. A good time is had by all around the combination piano, record-player "music machine." Left to right: Jeanie N. Vincent of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Helen D. Watson of Reading, Pa.; Natolia Moreau of Freehold, N. J.; Phyllis Bills of Woonsocket, R. I., and Jane E. Harvey of New York City; Frances E. Randall of Winchester, Mass., is at the piano. 4. The Student Alumnae Building, looking toward the Plimpton wing and the student offices from the hockey field.

Effort to Cut Racing Board Funds Fails

A Republican-sponsored attempt to cut $40,000 annually from the biennial appropriation for the State Racing Commission was lost today by a roll call vote in the Massachusetts Senate of 19 to 14.

The Senate battle on the Racing Commission item was a continuation of a fight started late yesterday during which two Republican members charged the Racing Commission had failed to provide promised patronage.

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton said the public would welcome an investigation of the Racing Commission. "In the past," he added, "we have had much oratory on the floor of this Senate criticizing the Racing Commission. I believe, and many Senators in this Senate believe, that the action of this Commission has been very irregular."

The Brockton Senator and Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham had attempted to reduce the Commission's 1941 appropriation from $80,600 to $40,600 and the 1942 appropriation from $80,720 to $40,720.

Senator Miles charged that racing "has simmered into a racket."

During yesterday's action the Senate added $11,847 to the appropriation bill which was approved by the House at a figure of $183,856,545. The House during its debate last week added $110,720 to the $183,745,825 as recommended by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Most of the Senate increases were of a minor nature, the largest item being $5,400 for improvements in the heating and ventilating system of the Bulfinch section of the State House. A total of $4,000 was added to the appropriation for clerical assistance to the Supreme Judicial Court justices.

Unlike the House, the Senate did not stage a long battle on the $500,000 emergency fund for use by the Governor during 1942 to meet emergency needs.

Several Democratic attempts to gain economies ranging from $8,300 to $40,000 were smashed by the Republican majority.

Methodists Meet In New London

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4 (AP)—The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Church began its second century of service here today with the opening of its 101st annual session with Bishop G. Bromley Oxham of Boston presiding and nearly 300 delegates in attendance.

Today's program consisted of routine meetings of various subdivisions of the Conference, including the Board of Ministerial Training, Conference Relations Committee, Board of Education, Conference Trustees, Conference Board of Stewards, Board of Church Aid, and Commission on World Service and Finance.

The principal meetings of the Conference will begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow when Gov. Robert A. Hurley is scheduled to speak.

Imports of Wool At Boston Soaring

Heavy imports of wool continue to virtually pour into Boston from Australia, South Africa, and South America, the figures for last week alone, made public today, totaling 8,516,200 pounds. For the corresponding week a year ago, the imports were only 744,388 pounds.

Figures compiled by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service show that a total of 383,987,896 pounds of wool have been imported at Boston since the start of the Federal fiscal year, July 1, 1940. This is an all-time high and exceeds any full 12-month fiscal year on record. For the corresponding period one year ago, the total imports were 131,240,256 pounds.

State House Phones Quit

State House business practically came to a standstill today when one-third of the Capital telephones went out of service for approximately a half-hour, shortly before noon. Mechanical failure in the main switchboard was the reason for the service interruption.

Short Strike Ended At Connecticut Plant

By the Associated Press

Terryville, Conn., June 4

The working force of 225 persons at the Andrew Terry Company, producing iron castings under defense contracts, returned to their machines today after a 5½-hour workstoppage.

Workers' demands of 10 per cent wage boosts for piece workers and 10 cents an hour for all others, as well as time and a half for Saturday work, will be discussed in Hartford next week at a meeting of representatives of the union, the management, and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Average wage rates are now 54 cents an hour.

© Bachrach

F. Albert Hayes

Mr. Hayes, who is General Purchasing Agent of American Hide and Leather Company, Boston, has been elected President of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. He is a resident of Norwood, Mass., and long has been active in purchasing circles, being president of the New England Purchasing Agents Association and Vice-President of the New England District of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Mrs. O'Keefe Is Renamed To Parole Board

Governor Leverett Saltonstall today reappointed Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe of Lynn to the State Parole Board and named Louis P. Clapin of Fall River to the Fall River Board of Police.

Mrs. O'Keefe was originally appointed to the Parole Board by Governor Saltonstall nearly a year ago to complete the unexpired term of a member who had resigned.

She graduated from Wellesley College in 1911 and for a year specialized in economics as a graduate student at Radcliffe College. For six years she served as a trustee of the Massachusetts Training Schools.

Mr. lapin, who succeeds Joseph E. Theberge on the Police Board, is owner and publisher of "L'Independent," Fall River French language newspaper. He has been in the newspaper business for the past 30 years.

Mr. Clapin was born in Canada but has been in this country since 1904. He became a citizen 25 years ago.

He is president of the Franco-American Newspaper Alliance, Director of the New England Foreign Language Newspaper Association, and is an official in several other organizations.

Governor Saltonstall also appointed Clarence W. Norris of Chelsea to succeed William H. McBride as member of the Chelsea Boad of Excise. Mr. Norris is district manager of the New England Rendering Company.

R. Minturn Sedwick of Dedham was reappointed by the Governor as Director of the Collateral Loan Company. He is a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and is Investment Counsel for the firm of Scudder, Stevens, and Clark.

Two States In Dispute On Birthplace

A new interstate controversy broke out today over whether Massachusetts or Virginia has the right to the claim of "the birthplace of the Nation."

The dispute flared up when Powell M. Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, received a protest from J. Stuart White, Director of the Virginia Conservation Commission, over the title of the Massachusetts promotional booklet "Play Where America Was Born—in Massachusetts."

Mr. White said, "We do object most strenuously to the reappearance in New England of efforts to divest Virginia of its claim of more than three centuries as 'the birthplace of the Nation.'

"Your historians will tell you that the first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607. There is no dispute over this fact. The Jamestown colony succeeded—so well in fact that the Pilgrims decided to join them. When they set sail from England in 1620, 13 years after Jamestown had been first settled, they announced their destination was Virginia. . . .

"Rough winds at sea changed the course of their voyage and instead of landing on the shores of Virginia, their destination, they landed in what is now Massachusetts and established in 1620 a colony at Plymouth—13 years after Jamestown."

The Massachusetts Development Chairman answered: "We regret that the title of our own booklet, 'Play Where America Was Born—in Massachusetts,' has disturbed you. The title was selected not on the narrow issue of a first permanent settlement but on outstanding happenings years after the landing of the Pilgrims such as the battles at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, the Boston Tea Party, etc. . . ."

Mr. Cabot pointed out that Bartholomew Gosnold anchored in Massachusetts Bay in the Concord in the spring of 1602.

"All of these factors, bearing on the beginnings of our country, appeal to us as a sounder basis for a claim to the title 'Birthplace' than would a single isolated event," he said.

Board Asks Clarification Of Waitress Wage Points

Clarification of two minor points in the recommendation of the Wage Board appointed to establish minimum wages for waitresses and nonservice employees in restaurants and hotel restaurants was asked today by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

Recently the Minimum Wage Commission held hearings on the Wage Board recommendation under which waitresses would receive $12 a week minimum pay, while nonservice workers, such as kitchen help, would be paid not less than $16 a week. The difference between the minimum pay for each of the workers was due to the fact that waitresses are expected to receive tips while nonservice workers do not get such gratuities.

The two points which the Minimum Wage Commission has asked the board to reconsider and clarify are:

1. Under the Wage Board recommendation a worker employed for more than 30 hours a week has one forty-eighth of her pay deducted for every hour voluntarily absent from duty.

At the public hearing restaurant owners pointed out that if a waitress is working a 40-hour week and is absent one day for which her salary is reduced at an hourly rate of one forty-eighth of her weekly salary, she actually is receiving higher pay for her working hours than if she worked the full week. They stated that the deduction should be based on the number of hours in the waitresses' usual work week.

2. The Wage Board schedule provided that "the term 'restaurant and hotel restaurant occupation' includes an employee who prepares or offers food or beverage for human consumption."

The Minimum Wage Commission is asking the Wage Board to reconsider this section because the words "or beverage" appears to make the minimum wages applicable to a soda fountain clerk or one who serves only sodas. The Commission wishes to determine whether the board actually wants such employees covered by the order.

Mrs. Hattie M. Smith, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries and head of the Minimum Wage Division, explained that the Wage Board must consider only the two points outlined. She added that the Wage Board cannot bring in new recommendations regarding the minimum weekly wage.

Britain's Spiritual Gains

The war and its bombings have brought greater unselfishness, and greater spiritual devotion to the British people than they have ever previously enjoyed, it was reported here today by Prof. Basil Mathews of Andover Theological Institute, who spent 15 month in London.

Church congregations are larger contributions to charity and to missionary work are equal if not above peacetime gifts, and the people of Britain sing no "hymns of hate," Professor Mathews told members of Boston Rotary at their weekly luncheon in Hotel Statler.

Professor Mathews, who occupies the chair of Christian World Relations at the Andover Seminary, soid that this increase in spiritual devotion, and this lack, among the majority, of desire for retaliation, made it possible, in his opinion, for the British people to make a "sane peace."

Recounting the story of a Chinese educator who solicited funds for China's bomb victims, Professor Mathews said that this worker normally secured about 25 per cent of his money from British Sunday schools. Despite the fact that many of these groups can no longer hold regular meetings because of bombings, contributions totaled within 5 per cent of the peacetime offerings.

Professor Mathews said that among the British common people the great hope for victory rests in American aid.

YOUR WASHABLES are sure to look right when freshened by real Hand Work . . . . .

Bea. 1790

Sunshine Laundry

8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Wheaton College Goes Modernistic

College girls are always setting fashions. That's nothing new.

But when they set an architectural style that may revolutionize the college campus of America, that's a story!

Blasé collegians the country over are still in an academic dither over the daring of Wheaton College.

For there in Norton, Massachusetts, where New England conservatism is a strong tradition, beneath honored elms that cast their shade for Pilgrim feet—there on the grounds of what is claimed to be the oldest institution in this country for "advanced female education" stands the first completely modernistic building on an American campus.

Moreover, it fits into the landscape as naturally as another blade of grass. It is severly modern, yet, at the same time as thoroughly feminine as a hair-ribbon.

Widespread Praise

In fact, ever since the Student Alumnae Building made its campus debut in June, 1940, it has basked in the enviable popularity of a Hollywood favorite. Architects and decorators have hurried to see it. College students have come to study it. And as for the Wheaton girls—to them it's just what they want.

Just to prove it, there's Plimpton Hall, the two-story-high ballroom. There is a real spotlight, with a powerful bulb concealed in the arch of each of the four doorways to cast a glimmering circle over each "star" has as she comes "on stage."

Windows stretch from floor to ceiling. Sidelights are chromium shielded.

For dancing, the folding chairs that fill the auditorium during assembly days roll quietly away on rubber tires. They are rolled into the neat storage space beneath the stage, where each row of seats fits into its own special track.

Design Contest

It wasn't a college prom, however, that sent Caleb Hornbostel and Richard M. Bennett rushing into the Time-Life Building at five minutes to midnight on May 24, 1938. And yet it was all related to a college—to Wheaton. For the two men were architects—among the last of 253—who were rushing their plans under the midnight deadline in the competition for a proposed Art Cener for Wheaton College.

The last in this case were really the first, because Mr. Hornbostel and Mr. Bennett came out the winners, and while the Art Center idea has been temporarily put aside the Student Alumnae Building has materialized in the meantime under the direction of these two young architects.

In the interior, Mrs. Ann Hatfield, widely known New York decorator, has placed the modern college girl in a definitely modern setting. She has avoided the coldness of metal furniture, but held to the flowing lines of modern construction in the smart, natural-colored wood furniture of Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect and designer.

Interior Decoration

These simply built furnishings, the untrimmed, contrasting colored walls which are their background, the wide, low unmanteled fireplaces, and other modern notes of architecture throughout the building, all go together with marked effect.

A particularly popular spot after classes is the playroom with its "music machine," combining in one unit a piano, radio, record-player, music cabinet and bookcase. And nearly equal in popularity is the more formal lounge adjoining Plimpton Hall foyer, commonly known as the "Yellow Parlor."

The first contribution toward Wheaton's new $158,000 "pride and joy" was made by A. Lincoln Filene in 1928, when he laid its financial foundation with a check for $1,000. The largest single donation—$60,000—was made by Herbert M. Plimpton of Norwood, and the Plimpton wing, with its combined ballroom, assembly hall, and theater, was named in honor of Mr. Plimpton's mother, Priscilla Guild Plimpton, who was one of the first class of Wheaton in 1835.

Dr. McIntire Soon To Leave Wheaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Norton, Mass.

Dr. Walter O. McIntire, for 27 years a member of the Wheaton College faculty, will climax his teaching career at Wheaton on June 16, when he addresses the 1941 graduating class at the 106th Commencement Exercises.

Dr. McIntire came to Wheaton in 1914, only two years after its transition from a seminary to a college. He prepared for his 40 years of teaching at three American colleges: Wooster College in Ohio, Johns Hopkins University, and Harvard, and studied at King's College of the University of London.

Martha's Vineyard And Nantucket Sail

A picture-cycle train-cruise to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket June 8 will inaugurate the popular hobby train season on the New Haven Railroad.

Designed for camera fans, bicycle enthusiasts, the picture-cycle train-cruise combines an air-conditioned train ride between Boston and New Bedford with a cruise in trim white steamships plying between the historic whaling port and the photogenic islands.

This season's schedule provides for longer cruises in Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds. Those bound for Martha's Vineyard Island will enjoy more than four hours aboard ship with more than seven hours ashore on this island; and those going to Nantucket Island will have a round-trip sail of more than eight hours, with nearly three hours to explore this island situated 30 miles out to sea.

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Japanese to Reform Education By Cut in Chinese Ideographs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—An effort to "streamline Japanese education" is under way with the intention of eliminating many of the difficult and cumbersome Chinese characters with which the people of Japan have to struggle. The plan envisions the gradual elimination of such characters and the increasing use of "hira-gana" and "kata-kana," the "pure" Japanese writing which is based on phonetics rather than on ideographs as is the Chinese.

Kenji Kurano of the Education Ministry is one of the leaders in the move and is being assisted by two retired University professors who believe that if they are successful, Japanese education will be speeded up considerably, requiring less time to be spent in the basic matter of gaining a reading and writing knowledge of the language. They add that "hira-gana" and "kata-kana" if extensively used will make Japanese a more accurate language.

"It is a well-known fact in educated circles in this country," Mr. Kurano recently declared, "that the use of Chinese characters in school and college textbooks, newspapers and magazines as well as official documents without limitation has retarded to a large extent the progress of science in Japan since the Meiji Restoration.

"The trouble with the Chinese letters is not only extreme complexity in formation but their enormous number. . . . I believe that the number of these characters should be limited in order to speed up popular education and streamline the national life, for today is no time for the Japanese to spend even a second on memorizing those complicated Chinese characters without which the Nation can get along well."

Three Kinds of Writing

Actually there are three kinds of writing in use in Japan today of which the Chinese characters are one. The second is the previously mentioned "hira-gana" and "kata-kana," while the third is "romaji" or "romazi."

The Chinese characters are exactly what the name implies. In the distant ages of Japan's past, when the Nation could neither read nor write, the Chinese system of written communication was brought to Japan intact—a thing which the Chinese today delight in recounting. Consequently, although today spoken Chinese and Japanese are as much or even more different than spoken English and German, for instance, the written languages are very much the same. Consequently, a Japanese in China can communicate with a Chinese by writing his thoughts on a pad of paper although he is unable to make himself understood by the spoken word.

When Wang Ching-wei was in Japan, dickering with the Japanese Government, he held a lengthy conference with Premier Konoye. The two men sat side by side all afternoon long and without a word being said they scribbled characters on a pad in a dead silence, each understanding the other.

In addition to this form of communication, however, a purely Japanese system has been evolved—the "hira-gana" and "kata-kana." The former is cursive and the latter printed writing and both are based on Japanese phonetics. There are some 50 pen strokes which, learned by heart, enable the Japanese to write, by sound, his language. Chinese, of course, are unable to understand this any better than an American would be.

Newspapers Use Chinese

In recent years the second style has grown increasingly popular, although it is still a secondary system as compared with the Chinese characters. Newspapers are printed basically in Chinese, but frequently have identifying "kata" signs alongside the more difficult words to enable their readers to know how to pronounce them and thus, perhaps, to recognize them. Stores may carry either or both types of writing. Official communications are only in Chinese.

The third type of writing, "romaji" or "romazi," is simply Japanese words written with the Roman alphabet. Very little use is made of such writing outside of efforts to catch the tourist eye although railroad station names appear in "romazi" despite recent efforts to eradicate such foreign influence. However, it does appear in some places and educated Japanese can handle it without difficulty although the less educated can't tell "A" from "Z."

One place, strangely enough, where it is frequently used is by Japanese newspaper correspondents abroad. It's an obvious impossibility, of course, for a Japanese newspaperman in Washington to cable his Tokyo newspaper in "kata-kana" although there is no difficulty about putting the same thought in "romaji."

"Romaji" vs. "Romazi"

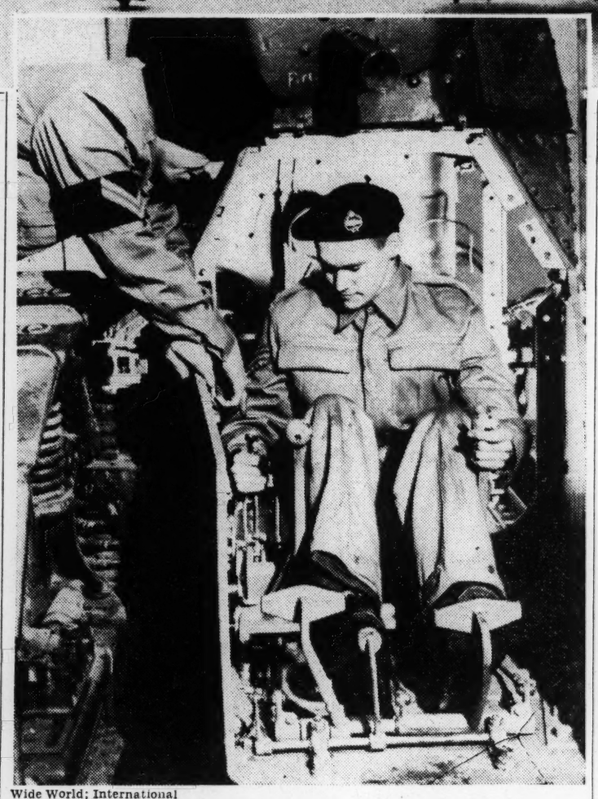
Years ago, in the early days of the Meiji Restoration, an Education Minister, fascinated by Western progress, advocated the junking of Chinese characters and "kata-kana" both and the complete use of the Latin alphabet. He was assassinated for his effort to put Japan on the same alphabetical basis as most of the modern world and the slayer was applauded for his patriotism.

In recent years, a heated controversy has raged over the use of "romaji" as against "romazi." The former was the system adopted when the Latin alphabet first made its appearance to some extent. Later some savants asserted it was incorrect and that the sounds had been imperfectly translated into the Latin alphabet. As a result, they devised a new system, "romazi," which has been adopted officially by the Government although the older "romaji" is still the more popular.

Mt. Fuji is the "romaji" rendering of the name of the famed mountain but in "romaji" it is Mt. Huzi.

Whether or not Mr. Kurano is successful in his efforts to modernize Japanese, there's no doubt but that progress in the direction he hopes for has been marked in recent years although the advance has been slow. If he ever does have his way, he will be the most popular man in the Empire in the view of millions of school children who spend endless hours over the unbelievably difficult characters.

Behind the Front in Modern Tank Warfare



Wide World; International

Britons and Canadians Study Intricacies of Operation

Upper: Anti-tank training with a model tank. Recruits of the Royal Artillery in England are using a model tank as a target pulled in front of a gun with a string. Lower: Somewhere in Canada a Canadian soldier is being initiated into the mysteries of piloting a tank. The instruction tank has cut-away sections to show actions of controls and other equipment. Space is limited for the driver. There is no wheel for steering; it is done with levers.

Far North Residents Donate $1,000 For London War Relief

CHURCHILL, Man., June 4 (CP)—R. B. Urquhart, Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager at this northern inland ocean port 700 miles north of Winnipeg, is to forward to the Lord Mayor's fund for embattled London $1,000 donated by the traders, trappers and missionaries of the vast Arctic wastes north of Churchill.

With the help of a little five-watt shortwave sending and receiving set, Mr. Urquhart radiocast appeals to far north residents for donations to the Lord Mayor's fund.

The inhabitants of the north responded eagerly to the chance to help Londoners who have been blasted and burned out of their homes.

Because the only methods of travel in the north at this time of year are by dog team, on foot or by airplane, it was a month before the donations which trickled into Churchill, on the shores of Hudson Bay, piled high enough to reach the $1,000 objective.

Donations came from Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, both in the Northwest Territories, 400 miles north of Churchill. A contribution from Igloolik, 550 miles north of here, added to the fund.

Traders and trappers unable to send money sent bundles of valuable furs which were sold and the proceeds given to the fund.

West Coast School Denied To America First Group

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP)—The American First Committee was refused permission yesterday to hold a meeting in the Marina Junior High School auditorium on the ground such a gathering would be too controversial.

The Board of Education unanimously adopted a resolution denying a permit after hearing opposition speakers representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, women's clubs and other organizations.

Free French Army Recruits 250,000 in African Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The French Cameroons and Equatorial Africa have recruited 250,000 white and native troops for the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, according to Albert Gravillou and George Richoux, French mining engineers who arrived here yesterday.

All white men under 35 in the Cameroons are now subject to conscription, they said, but thousands of deserters from the regular French Army also had now joined the de Gaulle movement, which has headquarters at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. The temper of the latter was such, Mr. Gravillou said, that they would resist even Vichy Government troops led by Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The two Frenchmen are here to purchase equipment for the Compagnie de Mines Africaines in Yaounde and said that production of the tin and gold mines in Free French territory was being pressed in the expectancy that with average summer heat of 120 degrees in the shade, no Axis penetration attempt would come there before fall.

Tanks and airplanes were the prevailing lack in arms equipment for the de Gaulle forces, they added.

Simultaneously, a report from continental France was brought by Howard E. Kershner, European Relief Director for the American Friends Service Committee, just returned here by Atlantic Clipper. It was a description of desperate food lacks so general, according to Mr. Kershner, that the only remedy he could suggest was "the end of the war." Intense efforts of several American relief organizations in Unoccupied France were confronted with a situation that found "starvation, want, and destitution rampant," he reported.

The Friends Service, Mr. Kershner said, is now providing a meal a day for 50,000 French children and contributing to the nourishment of 180,000 others and 10,000 babies. It could feed 1,000,000 children and more if it had the money, he continued, since as much food as could be paid for was still obtainable in France, French Colonies and Switzerland.

Vichy to Subsidize Films

VICHY, France, June 4 (AP)—The French Government announced today a plan which virtually would subsidize the French motion picture industry in competition with foreign films.

The Government recently issued a decree banning the showing of any films which were exhibited in France before October, 1937, with the exception of a few of unusual merit or educational interest.

Both measures were undertaken to build up the French movie industry which has been hit by the war, particularly because of a shortage of raw film.

[Only a few French pictures have been made since the armistice and they have been laden with propaganda for the Vichy Government and its theories.

Most theaters in the occupied zone show German films dubbed in French. Few German films have gone to the unoccupied zone.

Several French cinema stars are in Hollywood, Calif., and others have expressed the hope they could go, saying that the industry was at least temporarily "finished" in France.]

The new law authorized the State to advance up to 65 per cent of the total cost of the projected film, the remainder to be assumed by the producer.

The statute increased state control of French film production, which was already under supervision since actors could play only if they had a Government identity card.

Mexican Official Sees Test of Solidarity Near

MEXICO, D. F., June 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said last night the "hour of test for American solidarity" was approaching and expressed confidence that American nations successfully would meet any threat to them.

President Roosevelt's speech last week was "a realistic expression of the hours of peril through which the world is living," he said.

"As far as the Americas are concerned, I am certain all peoples are on guard. . . . I am sure that in all our countries firm confidence is felt in our principles of liberty, of collective security, and of loyalty to our doctrine of international law, as we face whatever may develop on the horizons of America."

British Labor Is Unbeatable, Bevin Says

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, in a trans-Atlantic radiocast to the National Conference of Social Workers in the United States, declared last night that British labor "will never yield to the Prussian desire to dominate."

He accused the Germans of indiscriminately bombing the British people in "the belief if only the devastation is great enough they would succeed.

"For over a year," Mr. Bevin continued, "the people of this country have stood brutal attacks, but they've demonstrated that the character of people is not determined by station in life.

"Perhaps the outstanding thing in this war has been the courage and resilience of the common people."

He praised the United States' good neighbor policy and said the goal of that country and Britain was achievement of a "correct equilibrium" by raising the standard of living and expanding the rights of free association.

'Single, Small World'

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, told the annual conference of the British Labor Party today that he believed the United States and Great Britain would establish closer relations at the end of the European conflict.

"I confidently believe that this growing co-operation between Britain and the United States, which will become closer and closer as the war goes on," he said, "will continue after the war and I think that they will tread the same path with us, realizing that there are no longer two hemispheres, but one single, small world."

New Car Sales Gain in Canada In Spite of War

OTTAWA, June 4 (CP)—Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada, excluding deliveries to the Government for war purposes, continue to show gains over last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported.

Sales of new motor vehicles in April were 11 per cent in number and 27 per cent in value over April last year, with 20,838 new vehicles retailing for $26,462,358 compared with 18,834 vehicles selling for $20,837,900.

During the first four months of this year 52,695 units with a retail value of $66,352,813 were sold. These figures were five per cent in number and 27 per cent in value over April last year, with 20,838 new vehicles retailing for $26,462,358 compared with 18,834 vehicles selling for $20,837,900.

During the first four months of this year 52,695 units with a retail value of $66,352,813 were sold. These figures were five per cent in number and 18 per cent in value higher than the 50,438 vehicles with a retail value of $56,086,373 sold in the corresponding period last year.

Argentine Minister Placed in Ottawa

OTTAWA, June 4 (AP)—Argentina became the second Latin-American republic to establish diplomatic relations with Canada in the last fortnight when Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz presented his credentials to the Earl of Athlone, Governor General.

Ten days ago Alberto Lins de Barros, first Brazilian minister to Canada, presented his credentials.

The Argentine Minister formerly was Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs at Buenos Aires, and has served at Washington.

Leahy Has Conference With Pétain and Darlan

VICHY, France, June 4 (AP)—United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy went to the Parc Hotel today for a conference with Chief of State Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

The purpose of the conference, which was arranged at Admiral Leahy's own request, was not disclosed.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, France's North African commander, who arrived here yesterday to attend two special Cabinet sessions, passed an inactive morning as Marshal Pétain inaugurated the opening session of a National Council Committee on labor problems.

After the meetings an authoritative sourse said he believed they were connected with the recent oral attack on England by French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan as well as with the Brenner conference between Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

"The recent statement made in Paris by Admiral Darlan was an indication of the new orientation of French policy which is considered to have been the subject of today's deliberations," this source said. He continued:

"This orientation is taking shape at a moment when on all sides a new turn is awaited in international developments. The meeting of Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini is, on a different level, an augur of this new turn."

He went on to say that "the advice of General Weygand" appeared to have been requested in view of expected developments in the Mediterranean as a result of the Brenner meeting.

The newspaper Le Journal, meanwhile, printed a column under the heading "American intervention" in which its military commentator, General Duval, asserted that American troops were holding only a 30-mile sector of a 360-mile mile battle front when the World War ended in 1918.

Addressing the opening session of the National Council Committee, which is to draft a labor set-up, Marshal Pétain declared organization of the trades would mark the completion of the national revolution and be a cornerstone of the new State, which he described as "hierarchic and authoritarian, based on responsibility command exercised from the top downwards."

Marshal Pétain said France had no further use for trades unions and employers associations, "which usurped the legal functions of the feeble state."

'Protective Measures'

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—Berlin has received unofficial reports of "certain protective measures" taken by France along the borders of some of her colonial possessions, an authorized spokesman said today.

But Berlin, he continued, was not disposed to comment on such reports beyond observing that France was faced by "positive aggressions," particularly bombings in Syria, and so was justified in defending herself.

Vichy and Berlin

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation last night attributed this statement to the German-controlled wireless in Paris:

"From the economic as well as the moral point of view France lines up at the side of Germany. Vichy and Paris mean to behave toward Berlin in the same way as Washington is behaving toward London. France will help Germany in her fight against the British Empire to the fullest extent possible without entering into war against Britain."

BBC's account was heard here by NBC.

Officials Join de Gaulle

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The British radio, quoting a report from Ankara, Turkey, asserted last night that the Secretary of the French Embassy and the French Consul there have informed the Vichy Government they intend to join the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The radiocast, heard by CBS, said the two officials "have informed the Vichy Government that they cannot continue to represent the policy followed by Admiral Jean Darlan and they intend to join General de Gaulle."

Anglo-American Union Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Declaring that America was now "the big brother" in Anglo-American affairs and must take the lead in the relationship between the two countries, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, "father" of the English Labor Party, is here to advocate a union of the United States and Britain "to save democracy."

Colonel Wedgwood said he would carry his idea to all parts of the Nation in the belief that in it lay the basis of a permanent peace in the postwar reconstruction period.

"I believe that the world needs a federal union," the veteran member of Parliament from Staffordshire said upon his arrival here from Montreal, June 2. "And I believe that if America and England take the lead, the other democracies of the world—Holland, Belgium, Norway, France, China, and even Germany, if they get rid of the Nazis—will come in and sincerely work for the interest of mankind in the reconstruction period after the war."

Dismissing as "preposterous" the possibility of a negotiated peace with Germany at this time, Colonel Wedgwood said that British labor was united in its support of Britain's war effort.

"Our job is to hold the fortress," he said. "Your job in America is to give us advice and all material help, and aid us in planning a new world after the war."

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2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

British Use Italian-Built Line To Stand Off Nazis at Tobruk

CAIRO, June 4 (AP)—Dug in for protection against shells and bombs, British, Australian and Indian motorized cavalry are depending upon a patched-up, 30-mile, fortified perimeter—built by Italians—to keep Adolf Hitler's African Corps from taking the Libyan City of Tobruk.

While the flash of German Blitzkrieg splutters out on the desert, Tobruk's defenders have open sea communications, and supplies are adequate. Air-mail letters have been delivered from Australia in as little as 12 days.

The men have two sources of water, one from wells which give Tobruk its touch of green, the other from an Italian-built distillery which takes salt from seawater.

The Australians have found time to publish daily a multigraphed newspaper called Dinkum Oil. In Australian slang, dinkum oil is the exact opposite of American slang "banana oil," and might be translated as the "inside information."

Italians spent years building the perimeter defenses about the fort only to have them crack in a day and a half early this year when the British moved west from Sidi Barrani in an advance that eventually carried everything beyond Bengasi.

Line Extends to Sea

Tobruk's defense line today is the same as the old Italian one, minus what has been battered away in battle. It runs down to the sea at either end of the port.

The line is about 11 miles from Tobruk itself and the enclosed area has many hills and valleys. The sector is all desert except for some green patches and a few trees in and around the town.

German armored columns, usually supported by swarms of dive bombers, have been thrown against the desert stronghold a number of times. For their efforts, the Germans have gained a wedge inside the outer barbed wire of the defenses.

Artillery shells the area daily and bombers fly over often.

Over the no-man's-land there are frequent exchanges of rifle fire between the two armies. The result is the closest thing yet to the trench warfare of the World War.

The men of Tobruk bathe along the shore, and recently a German plane machine-gunned them in the water, but none was hit. Most of the attacks from the air are against the port and its shipping. In a recent raid, the biggest yet, about 100 planes were used.

Condition of Town

The town is fairly intact, considering how much shelling and bombing there has been in the vicinity.

Frequently the defenders have taken the offensive, sending out armored patrols to harass the besiegers. The Germans seem to have drawn most of their tanks away from Tobruk to Bardia and Fort Capuzzo near the Egyptian frontier. Whether this means they have given up hope of taking Tobruk or are girding for a concerted attack are questions expected to be answered in the near future.

Tobruk was cut off by land when a German-Italian counter-offensive, in April, was carried against the British from El Agheila to the Egyptian border.

The British got most of their troops in the Cirenaica area behind Tobruk's defenses and hastily replaced parts torn down in the January assault against the Italians.

On April 14 the Germans threw at least 60 tanks, including flame-throwers, against the perimeter. They broke through for about two miles inside the outer barbed wire, but stiff resistance cost them several hundred men and 14 tanks. They withdrew and two weeks later struck again.

Since then the besiegers have not attacked with heavy forces.

Troop Plane Downed

VALLETTA, Malta, June 4 (AP)—British fighter planes shot down a German Junkers 52 troop carrier plane into the sea off this Mediterranean island fortress late yesterday, an official communiqué said.

The communiqué did not state whether the troop carrier might have been the vanguard of an air-borne attack on this oft-bombed mid-sea naval base.

The Junkers of this type played a part in the conquest of Crete by Nazi parachutists, gliders and air transports.

Malta underwent its first air raid June 11, 1940, the day after Italy entered the war.

Since then, it was been bombed more than 450 times, the German Air Force having joined the Italians in the assaults last January.

The British have reported destroying more than 150 of the Axis raiders around Malta but have acknowledged unspecified damage at various times.

Reported fatalities have totalled fewer than 200.

Lieut-Gen. Sir William George Sheddon Dobbie became Acting Governor of Malta in May, 1940, and on May, 1941, was confirmed in appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the strategic island.

Ethiopian Report

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 4 (AP)—British forces have captured more than 17,000 prisoners, including 5,872 Europeans, in the battle of the lakes in Ethiopia, the British Command announced today.

A communiqué said the captured material included 14 tanks, 700 cars and 85 guns.

The battle of the lakes is in South-Central Ethiopia, where the last vestiges of Italian resistance to British conquest of the entire country have been holding out.

Harbor Bombed

ROME, June 4 (AP)—Italian warplanes again attacked the Libyan harbor of Tobruk yesterday, hitting two ships attempting to deliver supplies to the British garrison besieged there, the Fascist High Command claimed today.

The Italians acknowledged the British had bombed Axis-held Bengasi, west of Tobruk.

The Stefani (official) news agency claimed that Axis forces have put about 40 British ships out of commission in Tobruk waters in the last six weeks.

Of these 15 steamers totaling 50,000 tons were sunk and an equal number damaged, the news agency asserted. It claimed 9 warships were hit.

Useful Wartime Hobby

© Fox

Britain's Fighting Men Turn to Spare-Time Gardening

Soldiers of the Aldershot Command clearing ground of old stubble to make it ready for growing needed vegetables for Britain's embattled millions.

British Soldiers Garden for Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Many of Britain's soldiers and airmen on the Home Front here are becoming enthusiastic spare-time gardeners. What began as a hobby to improve plots around Army huts and air force stations, is now a national food-producing service sponsored by the Treasury.

In view of the urgent need for increasing home-grown produce a first installment of 10,000 acres in 14 counties has been taken over by the War Department for cultivation by soldiers. It is hoped soon to increase this to 20,000 acres. A War Office Committee has been formed to secure that every foot of cultivable land taken over by the War Department for defense or training purposes shall be turned into a kitchen garden.

Working through the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the County War Agricultural Executive Committees, the Department has evolved a twofold plan for attaining this end. One arrangement is for plots exceeding two acres to be cultivated by farmers, the other is for plots under that measurement to be tended by soldiers.

Officers Help Out

Commanding officers are to help farmers with the land in every way possible. In some cases, for example, where military needs call for barbed-wire defenses, it is felt that the land beneath the wire can be used for food-production if temporary sectional removals can be arranged and if the farmer works in close co-operation with the military authorities. Wherever possible farmers whose land has been commandeered by the military will be given this land to attend to.

It is estimated that the plots of less than two acres to be worked by soldiers will add altogether some 8,000 or 10,000 acres to Britain's vegetable-producing area.

The financial side of this part of the scheme is being tackled on the lines that worked successfully during the World War. To military units taking over the work the Treasury makes a grant of £10 per acre for tools, seed and manure. The loan is paid back out of proceeds.

As a general rule the Naval and Army and Air Force Institutes are the soldier-farmer's first customers. N. A. A. F. I. buys at wholesale prices on behalf of the various Army units. Net profits, after repayment of the Treasury loan, is divided between the Treasury and the unit doing the work. The Ministry of Food advises as to the best method of disposing of surplus crops. Usually these will be sold to civilians at controlled or market prices.

Voluntary Effort

Soldiers who have been market gardeners or land agents in peacetime are being appointed as executive county agricultural officers. In the Northern Command, for example, a major has been appointed as chief co-ordinator.

Officers with the rank of staff captains cover each county area. Chief function of these supervisors is to ensure continuity of effort when the units change over. The effort is purely voluntary. There is no compulsion on any soldier to spend his leisure hours on the unit allotment. It is hoped in time to arrange for women members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service to co-operate in the work.

Easing of food distribution problems is expected to result from the scheme. For instance, it is hoped that in the summer and autumn, trains which hitherto brought vegetables from East Anglia to feed soldiers in say, Durham, will be available for more urgent freight because the Durham cooks will be lifting carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes from their own land.

Air Force Active

In the Air Force too, land cultivation, formerly a popular hobby, is being increased under official sponsorship. Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, announced recently that a technical horticultural adviser has been appointed to encourage the personnel on air stations to make the best use of their vegetable plots.

Work on allotments, the fighter pilots find, makes a pleasant change from chasing bombers. At one fighter station in Scotland the men have taken over several acres on which spring vegetable crops are now beginning to show up.

The Pioneer Corps (the Army Labor Corps) also, is taking its place as a food-producing unit. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. S. Hudson, speaking at Leicester recently, announced that men of the Pioneer Corps will help farmers in clearing ditches and water courses. Grants of up to 50 per cent of the cost of the work are to be made by the Ministry. Responsibility of housing and feeding the soldiers rests with the county agricultural committees. This represents a new use for soldiers in British agriculture, for in the past the military have been lent only to help with harvesting.

Nazis Claim New Success in Shipping Raids

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Maritime sources, disclosing the recent torpedoing of eight British ships, totaling 54,268 tons, disclosed today that Axis submarines had extended their work of destruction two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic to within 700 miles of the American continent.

They said that four British ships were torpedoed in a single day in positions roughly 700 miles east of Labrador and about 350 miles south of the tip of Greenland—an area presumably covered by the United States neutrality patrol. This would place the Axis submarines 1,400 miles west of Ireland, indicating powerful long-range vessels were in use.

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—Destruction of a 4,000-ton British merchant ship near the Orkney Islands by bombs last night, damage to two others off Northern Scotland, and two air torpedo hits on a large British warship were claimed by the High Command today as the German Press made an all-out effort to convince Germans that Britain already had lost more than half the merchant fleet with which it began the war.

The High Command said last night's air attacks were directed mainly against the harbor of Hull, England, and port facilities of the south and east coasts.

Another British shipping loss claimed by the German High Command was a transport reported sunk by dive-bombers at Tobruk, Libya.

Since the beginning of the conflict, German sea and air units have destroyed a total of 11,664,000 tons of British shipping, DNB, official German news agency asserted.

[British merchant tonnage at the outset of the war was estimated at about 21,000,000 tons. British figures on allied shipping losses through April total approximately 6,000,000 tons].

The newspaper Börsen Zeitung, commenting on these figures, said Britain had lost during 21 months of the war as much shipping as English shipyards were able to construct in 11 years of peace.

The paper declared that according to English figures only 27 vessels totaling 221,000 tons were launched in American shipyards during the past four months.

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative news commentary, said that since February Britain had lost an average of 730,000 tons monthly.

French Convoy

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Four large French merchantmen escorted by a patrol boat entered the Mediterranean via the Strait of Gibraltar yesterday, according to a Reuters dispatch from the official French news agency at Vichy. Two British naval auxiliary vessels cruising nearby did not trouble the convoy, the dispatch added.

Nazis List Crete Captives

BERLIN, June 4 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today the capture of more than 8,000 Britons and 4,000 Greeks in Crete, and authorized German sources said this brought the total of captives taken in the island conquest to about 25,000.

In addition, numerous tanks, artillery pieces, much ammunition, clothing and foodstuffs have been seized, the High Command stated.

It was announced simultaneously that military courts were being set up on Crete to try civilians and British prisoners charged with mistreating German air troops.

[Germany had earlier charged that British soldiers had "tortured" German parachute troops landing on the island of Crete.]

Anzac Losses

SYDNEY, Australia, June 4 (AP)—More than 6,000 Australian and New Zealand troops were unaccounted for after the withdrawal from Crete, it was estimated today.

Percy C. Spender, Australian Army Minister, announced that of 6,486 members of the Australian Imperial Forces in Crete before the German air invasion 2,887 men, including 218 wounded, were removed to Egypt. This left 3,599 men unaccounted for.

Acting Prime Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand announced yesterland that 2,800 New Zealand troops who fought in Crete were unaccounted for.

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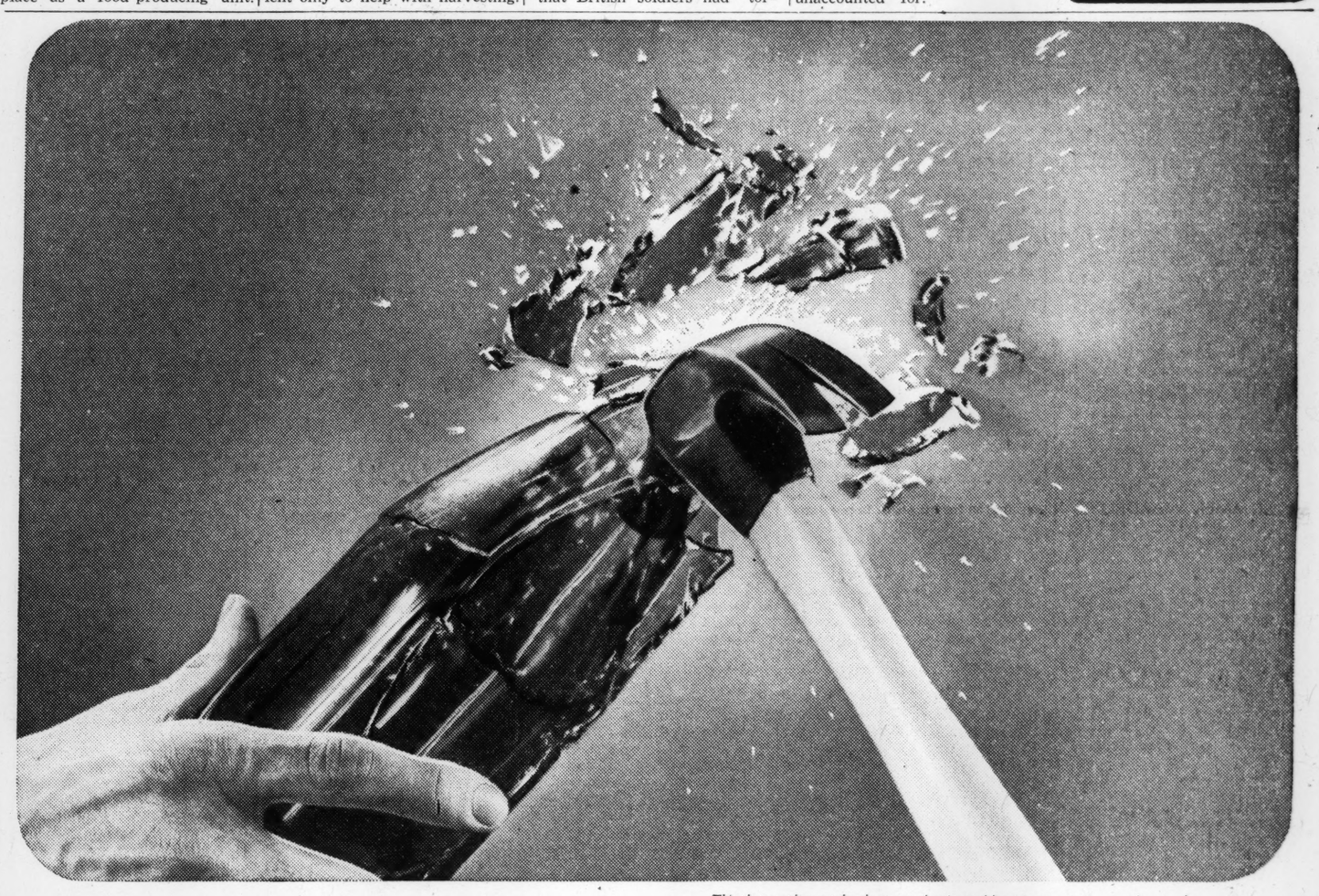

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Antiques: The Snipped Portraits of Century Ago

Art of cutting profiles in paper gained great popularity in America after Revolution.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In days when it appears that there are one or more cameras in every home, it is difficult to imagine conditions of a century ago, when the only practical way of securing a likeness of a friend was to have his profile cut from paper. Cost of this was very little, but one might need to travel many miles, or wait a long time till a traveling silhouettist came one's way, to secure even that record of a face or figure.

During the late 1700s, just following the War of Independence, shadow profiles called silhouettes began to be known in America. From then until 1840 this was the only portrait method, short of painting, that was available to the public. Since paper profiles could be obtained "two or four for 25 cents," thousands must have been made and it is surprising that more of them have not survived.

In Europe, these black profiles, shadow portraits, shades, or scissor-types, as they were called, reached wide popularity during the 1770s. Soon after peace was declared, English and French experts in this work came to America and were liberally patronized as they made extended tours with long stops in principal cities.

Many Americans took up this artistry. Some member of a family was likely to cut silhouettes, with other members as subjects. Nelly Custis did this at Mount Vernon, working from a shadow thrown on the wall; and Martha Washington traced one of her husband in the late 1790s.

Methods of Profile Art Employed by Egyptians

This method of showing the face or figure is by no means a modern one. All of us recall the black profiles on Greek vases and the much earlier carvings of Egyptians. It is really the most primitive type of delineation, although it bears the name of a French Minister of Finance.

Like many other Frenchmen of leisure in his day, he cultivated a polite hobby—that of drawing shadow profiles of visitors on his walls. A failure in his official capacity, he was well known for this diversion, which led to the disparaging application of his name to his crude and amateurish attempt at portraiture. However, he is not to be credited with originality in making black profiles, nor even the practice of cutting them from paper. This is known to have been done as early as 1699, when a lady made such profiles of King William and Queen Mary of England.

Two forms of early silhouettes are found in dealers' shops, and are known as hollow, and pasted. The first is made from white paper, the profile cut with scissors, and the surrounding portion placed against a black background to be framed. The second type utilizes the part of the paper which the other method discards, and pastes this little head on a black backing if the head is white; on a white backing if the head is black.

Silhouettes are to be found in many antique shops, and are bought usually for their old-time appearance. Some of them obviously are old, as may be judged by added details in pen or pencil, and by the looks of unfinished parts of the frame. The cutter's stamp or signature always gives added value, and so does the subject's name or signature.

Dealers in Silhouettes Look for Details

Even though these are elementary points, they are more than most would-be buyers are able to judge rightly. In learning to do so, a friendly dealer can give much help by candidly explaining them; usually these men like to share their experiences and knowledge with interested and appreciative visitors.

Collectors who specialize in silhouettes learn to look for details the average buyer could never hope to learn, and often can name the cutter of an unsigned profile. Most of their knowledge comes from experience, for the only American book on the subject is "Shades of Our Ancestors," by Alice Van Leer Carrick. This holds the leading English work is "The History of Silhouettes," by E. Nevill Jackson.

Among those who cut paper profile portraits for Americans are William Bache, who came to Philadelphia from England in 1793, stayed for a time in Philadelphia and then went through the southern states and on to the West Indies.

William Henry Brown was a skillful cutter who traveled through the United States in the 1830s and who published in 1846 a "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Moses Chapman advertised his craft in Salem, Mass., around 1804 or 1808. Augustus Day worked in Philadelphia in the 1830's and signed his work in fine script, "Day, Fecit." William M. S. Doyle of Boston did excellent work, and in 1808 advertised "Profile likeness handsomely shaded, or four plain cut, for 25 cents. Frames, one to three dollars, with a loose one added."

Spectacular indeed was the promotion of Master Hubard, who came from England to New York in 1824 at 17; another so-called youthful prodigy, Master Hankes, followed in 1828. Each of them was exploited by a manager who advertised exhibits of cuttings to which admission was charged, public attention being aroused by a device said to combine the music from 206 instruments.

Much of Peale's Work Is Stamped "Museum"

The impression "King" is found on old silhouettes which were the work of William King of Salem, Mass., who advertised in 1804 or thereabouts.

Charles Willson Peale (1741-1826) is a name associated with oil portraits, silhouettes, and a museum which he conducted in Philadelphia for a number of years. His work is likely to be stamped "Museum."

Perhaps the most eminent of all silhouette cutters was the Frenchman Edouart, who came to America in 1839, after being highly honored in France and England. His portraits were full length, with few exceptions, and he had a remarkable facility for correct characterization. He made a practice of keeping and preserving a duplicate of each of the 50,000 sittings which he is said to have made in 20 years.

In 1849 as Edouart was about to return to England, he packed his great folio records and boarded a sailing craft which was wrecked on the coast of Guernsey. A case containing four of these folios which held 3,800 silhouettes are in the collection of Glenn Tilley Morse, West Newbury, Mass. One of the folios pages is reproduced here.

Silhouettes of a Past Era

Upper: Page of an Edouart album, the artist's complete set numbering about 50,000 duplicates of all the silhouettes he cut during the 1830s and 1840s. Center left: "Mrs. Gray," written on the white paper, is all we know about this profile portrait. The glass has lattice work painted on it in black like the frame. Center right: Frame is made of embossed brass, and the name "Foster" is impressed on the white paper. Lower: "The Cow and a Dog to Bark at Her" is written on this silhouette by the hand that cut it, and many others, for his grandchildren. He was Gerhard Simons from Amsterdam, grandfather of the sculptor, Charles Grafly.

Boston Notes

With a program called "Tell Me What It Is?" Bertram K. Little conducted a quiz rivaling those offered by radio when he examined members of the China Students' Club, at their May meeting held last week at the Women's Republican Club, in Boston.

Dividing the room into two teams, Mr. Little chose Mrs. Austin H. Fittz as captain of the Backs and Mrs. Grace L. Stammers the captain of the Bays. Questions that followed involved 22 types of china, each having four clues with corresponding tallies of 100 to 25. These clues represented—1, shape; 2, body; 3, paste and glaze; 4, maker's marks. From this point on the game was a bit like the croquet party in "Alice in Wonderland"—the rules being made up as they went along.

A concealed Whieldon milk jug was detected as having a maker associated with Wedgewood and Spode and by nature geographical. Pennsylvania Dutch Spatter ware was uncovered by its ample shape and variety of birds. A poetic piece followed, but the line: "Good fakes of me there have certainly been by Angel Billy," immediately gave it away as being Leeds. Wedgewood Jasper ware appeared with: "My body never glazed but sometimes polished." Worcester answered the call for Dr. Wall.

Folk art pottery, which was finally answered as American Redware, nearly stumped the experts, as did a fine old Persian bowl in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A radio script told the story of two inventors, who turned out to be Sadler and Green and immediately their unmasking came—Liverpool ware.

Another invention of Mr. Little was the conversation between the untactful bull and the porcelain dinner plate, in the course of which chat, those with an ear for gossip couldn't miss an implied reference to Chelsea.

"Under three leaders" was one of the final clues and the type which closed the "battle of wits" turned out to be lustre, in rose, gold, copper or silver.

The complete text of this investigation, with all the clues, will be printed in the Club's forthcoming publication, a brochure, on "The Seventh Year of Ceramic Study," which will go on sale next fall.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Doorway in the Cloisters

This Gothic limestone doorway of the 1400's now forms the entrance to the Hall of the Unicorn Tapestries in the Cloisters, Fort Tryon Park, New York City. After standing for about 20 years in the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, the doorway recently was presented by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Metropolitan Museum and placed in the Cloisters, which is a Museum adjunct.

Fifteenth Century Doorway Finds Its Place in Cloisters

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

New York

The late fifteenth century Gothic limestone doorway shown above stood for some 20 years on the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills. In view of its appropriateness to the Cloisters, it was given to the Museum by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Doorways indicate entrances, and in medieval architecture the more important the place to be entered the more impressive, usually, was the doorway.

Ever since the Cloisters opened a few years ago we have known that a more important, monumental entrance was needed to mark the main approach to the Hall of the Unicorn Tapestries. The flamboyant Gothic doorway just installed, with its wide opening, provides the needed emphasis for the entrance to this tapestry hall and looks very well indeed in the high-ceilinged room with the stained-glass windows from Boppard.

Nowadays, when the word functional is so frequently abused—connoting simplicity, rather than the correlation of structure with purpose—it is interesting to examine this doorway from its strictly utilitarian aspects. Its purpose—to provide an opening in a wall leading from one area to another—already has been mentioned. In its structure the doorway is a strong, integrated, pointed arch, made of large stones laid in 11 courses and held in place by a keystone at the top.

These stones are gracefully carved with bases and column-like moldings that emphasize the outline of the arch. The superstructure is ornamented with cusps and pinnacles, enhancing the feeling of verticality. At the very top the doorway ends with two bold, parallel cornices that prepare the transition to the wall of the building above. Although this upper part of the doorway has the appearance of a lintel, it is the arch that carries the load of the wall.

In recent months there have been changes in the installation of the Hall of the Unicorn Tapestries. A large French fifteenth century oak cupboard, originally a loan from Mrs. Cheever Porter, is a notable addition. This intact and beautifully proportioned piece of medieval furniture looked so well in the gallery that Mrs. Porter has given it to the Museum in memory of her father, John D. Cheever.

The general absence in public collections of representative groups of furniture of the Middle Ages is in large measure due to the scarcity of good pieces. Only too often the chairs, benches, chests, cupboards, beds, and tables thought to have been handed down for five centuries and more, are work of the modern cabinetmaker who is adept in assembling various pieces of old woodwork. Authentic fragments combined and set in frameworks that were adroitly carved, scrubbed with wire brushes, and riddled with haphazard wormholes, satisfied what for many years was an eager market.

In prints and paintings we can see to better advantage than anywhere else, handsome pieces of medieval church and domestic furniture. These show that color played its part in the decoration of furniture as in all other objects of medieval art. In only a few instances, however, have the surviving examples of pre-renaissance European furniture retained even a semblance of their original gaiety. There are no traces of color in our piece, and we do not know whether or not it was painted originally. Generally the patina so beloved by collectors is the result of post-medieval fashions rather than an evidence of the desire of medieval craftsmen and their patrons to treat wood with brown stains, clear varnishes, and waxes.

A pair of fifteenth century brass candlesticks recently purchased from the Louise W. Tripp collection has also been placed in the tapestry hall. Unlike the oxidized dinanderie (brass ware) usually seen, these have been cleaned and now shine like gold. Such candlesticks were used on altars and in the house, and always were polished to resemble the more costly metals for which bronze and other materials were substitutes. The accumulated patina of the years, though often a collector's delight, would have been a sign of poor housekeeping in medieval times. In paintings such pieces are represented in gold, not in obscure colors.

James J. Rorimer

Customs Union Plan Indorsed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 4 (AP)—A proposal for formation of an American Customs Union was approved at the closing session of the American Conference of Associations of Commerce and Production.

The resolution proposed to extend to all nations of the Western Hemisphere uniform customs laws after first putting the plan to a test among Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

The conference also approved a resolution that the 21 American republics do not claim "favored nation" treatment whenever one of them should grant special concessions to landlocked Paraguay or Bolivia.

Other resolutions passed dealt with suppression of trade barriers, prices, consular tariffs and the development of communications and transportation. The conference supported a Cuban proposal made at the recent Inter-American Maritime Conference in Washington urging each nation to develop a merchant marine.

United States delegates to the conference, noting the withdrawal of several United States ships from the South American service was causing "grave concern," messaged President Roosevelt and urged him to study the problem with a view to avoiding any interruption of the development of hemisphere transportation.

The telegram added that interdependence of Western Hemisphere nations was "eloquent testimony" as to the need of maintaining maritime communications.

Members of all delegations, in the final action of the conference, voted to establish a permanent council of American commerce associations at Montevideo.

Defense Expansion To Mean More Jobs

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 4

The Labor Department estimated today that 1,408,600 additional workers would be required in certain key defense industries by April, 1942.

Its estimates indicated that the labor force would have to be expanded to provide 323,900 additional workers for shipbuilding; 408,400 for aircraft; 291,000 for machine tools and ordnance, and 384,700 in other metal working defense industries.

Bund Camp Shut for Good In New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 4—Unanimous legislative action, which Gov. Charles Edison signed immediately, had today written off New Jersey books the charter and incorporation of the German-American Bund Auxiliary, whose Camp Nordland at Andover was raided and closed on May 30.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz who had ordered the move against the Bund's 250-acre bungalow colony as a public nuisance on charges that it was conducted as a center for subversive activities, drafted the charter repeal bill to put it out of business in this State. The raid, conducted by Sheriff Denton J. Quick, of Sussex County, dispersed 100 campers, confiscated pro-Nazi literature and arrested a Poughkeepsie toolmaker who resisted search.

Another move in the State defense setup that also at once received the Governor's signature established the Office of Secretary of Defense, to which Governor Edison instantly appointed Richard P. Williams, retired Brigadier General of the United States Marine Corps. The post carries a salary of $12,000 a year, and in conjunction with it the lawmakers approved a $500,000 appropriation for the State Defense Council.

The Senate had previously refused to confirm Governor Edison's nomination of General Williams to supplant Col. Mark O. Kimberling as Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, whose term expires on June 5. Earlier yesterday the Governor vetoed a bill to continue him in office until a successor was chosen.

In the regular legislative field, the Assembly today had returned to the Senate for reconstruction an amended form of the controversial Scott bill to provide free motor bus transportation for pupils of non-profit-making private and parochial schools, approved by a lower House vote of 40 to 15. The amendment would make the bus service, for which 489,000 Roman Catholics of New Jersey petitioned this spring, effective July 1 and restrict it to existing routes.

U. S. Speeds Up Program For Ship Aid to Britain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Efforts to throw every possible ton of American merchant shipping into the battle of the North Atlantic are coming to a head here in conversations between the United States Maritime Commission and the representatives of ocean-going and coast-wise shipping concerns.

Following its announcement that arrangements had been made for American vessels to handle all British shipping from the United States and Canada to Australia and New Zealand, the commission today warned Atlantic and Gulf ship operators that ways must be found to divert more tonnage to the British service.

These efforts are being closely paralleled by a Commission drive to accelerate the construction of new merchant freighters to a point where the combined tonnage production of this country and Great Britain is sufficient to offset the 5,000,000-odd tons of British shipping now being sunk by the Nazis annually.

At the same time, the Commission revealed that America's rate of ship production is rising substantially and that real mass output is expected before many months. John G. Dempsey, former Democratic Representative from New Mexico and now a member of the Commission, told the shippers that American yards were now turning out one and one-half merchant vessels a week and that there was a good chance that this would be stepped up to a ship a day by November.

With 746 ships now under contract for construction, the Commission is known to hope that at least 3,500,000 tons of merchant shipping will be produced during 1942. This would be an increase of approximately 900 per cent over the production rate of a few years ago. It would also be 350 per cent higher than this year's anticipated tonnage of 1,000,000.

Shipping Pool

The Commission is warning the "shipping pool" conferees, however, that this construction is not enough and that ways must be found to take ships off some present routes and make them available for the transportation of goods to Great Britain and its fighting outposts.

The urgency of the problem was also emphasized by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in an address before the shipping men. He told them shipping and aviation would win the war but that the future of the United States demanded that "we fight the clock 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

He also revealed that the Navy Department was considering the establishment of a bonus system for the shipyard foremen and workers showing the best construction records.

In announcing that the American ships would take over British routes between British Oceania and North America, the Commission said that "this will release a dozen British vessels for Great Britain's own war efforts."

More to Come

This step is believed to be but a prelude to more to come. The Commission has already disclosed that American ships will supply British Near Eastern forces via a new route to the Red Sea, and it is anticipated that new ways will be found to relieve shipping in other parts of the world. Since the Neutrality Act prohibits American vessels from entering the war zone, the Maritime Commission and the British Supply Council for North America are believed to be working on a plan to substitute American vessels for British ships wherever possible, thereby permitting Britain to concentrate the maximum number of freighters on the routes between the British Isles and the United States and Canada.

This news was accompanied by a still further announcement from the commission that it had requisitioned the new cargo-passenger liner, President Hayes, from the American President Lines for service with the Navy. It also notified the Mississippi Shipping Company, owner of the Delta Line, that it needed the 7,978-ton liner Delorleans.

The President Hayes, which has a gross tonnage of 9,300 has gone to Newport News, Va., where it will be altered to fit the Navy's needs. There is a report, unconfirmed at the Navy Department, that a number of these new liners being taken over will be converted into small airplane carriers.

Maestri Cleared by Court

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4 (AP)—Civil Judge Nat W. Bond dismissed for no cause or right of action a suit under which the State sought to recover $925,000 from Mayor Robert S. Maestri.

The State contended Mayor Maestri realized the amount from alleged investments made in the Canal Oil Co., Inc., while he was state conservation commissioner in the old Huey P. Long political organization.

Judge Bond upheld defense exceptions to the suit filed April 7 by the State Conservation Commission, State Crime Commission and Attorney General Eugene Stanley and held additionally that the statute under which the suit was brought was "too ambiguous."

The statute forbids any State official or employee from holding an active interest in "exploitation" of the State's natural resources for personal gain while in office.

The suit asked forfeiture of $825,000 in dividends it alleged Mr. Maestri received from the company and $100,000 in undivided profits, in addition to 500 shares of stock in the company.

Mr. Maestri was appointed Conservation Commissioner in 1929 by the late Gov. Huey P. Long and served until 1936 when he became Mayor of New Orleans for a six-year term.

James E. Crown, Editor of the New Orleans States, and the Times-Picayune Publishing Company, publishers of the States, were each fined $25 in Civil District Court here last week for editorials discussing this suit which Mr. Crown had written in criticizing Mr. Maestri, a potential candidate to succeed himself for Mayor next year.

The court held them in contempt for discussion of a pending case.

Rome Newspaper: Pope Recognizes Axis Policies

ROME, June 4 (AP)—The extremist newspaper Regime Fascista said Pope Pius XII's June 1 speech "implicitly recognized" Axis social policies while the Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, said the Pontiff's speech was an appeal for a better balance in government "monopolization of goods."

This Papal "recognition" of Italy and Germany, Regime Fascista said, did not apply "elsewhere—particularly in the United States and Great Britain, where the people still are divided into two clear categories, the rich and poor, the oppressors and the oppressed."

The Pontiff's radiocast was in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's social encyclical "Rerum Novarium."

Osservatore Romano in commenting on the speech, said "new systems" had "upset the situation," without, however, mentioning Fascism or Naziism.

The Pontiff called upon "the faithful" not to be upset by "the growing paganism of public life," nor to "be misled by the manufacturers of errors and unhealthy theories."

"The duty and right to organize labor," he said, "belongs above all to the people immediately interested; employers and workers," and he added that only when they failed to fulfill their functions should the state intervene.

Colonial Clerks Office Is Restored In Small, Historic North Carolina City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. C.—As a second major accomplishment of this ancient town's extension restoration program, the office of the Colonial Clerk of Court, completely restored to its original condition, is now open to visitors as a library and museum. A marker will be erected there soon.

The three-room red brick building is believed to have been erected in 1758. The doors and shutters are covered with metal, to make the structure as nearly fireproof as possible during that early period. Nine Clerks, representing some of the most prominent Colonial families in this region, served in the building.

Restoration was under the direction of the Halifax Park Committee, with the aid of the Halifax County Board of Commissioners, the North Carolina State Clubs and the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities.

Previously opened to the public here is historic Constitution House, reconstructed and maintained by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. In this white frame structure was drafted in 1776 this State's first Constitution. It was here, too, that the famed Halifax Resolves, first provincial sanction of independence from Great Britain, were adopted April 12, 1776, a date now on the State flag.

Located on Federal Highway 301, a major North-South artery, this small city is visited annually by thousands of tourists interested in its historic and scenic sites. This was the home of William R. Davie, Governor and envoy to France, known as "The Father of the University of North Carolina"; and Willie Jones, Revolutionary statesman and champion of Democracy, whose protege, John Paul Jones, became one of America's first naval heroes.

The grave of Annie Carter Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Confederate fame, is near here. She died in 1862 at the age of 23 years. Her father visited the grave in 1870.

Among the many other important historical spots of the section is the Masonic lodge building erected 1769 for the lodge which was chartered in 1767 by Joseph Montfort, Provincial Grand Master of America, who is buried there.

Walter Raymond Jones

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Walter Raymond Jones, Assistant American Naval attaché in London and former skipper of the Presidential yacht Potomac, was reported officially yesterday to have committed suicide.

Commander Jones was detached from duty on the White House staff and assigned to London, taking over his duties in the British Capital Jan. 16, 1940. He had recently been ill for some time.

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Execution for Saboteurs Urged by Aviation Leaders

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4—Stern measures calling for summary execution of convicted saboteurs and establishment of martial law in cases where interference with national defense is involved, were before delegates to the National Aeronautics Association today here at their national convention.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously June 3 by the Resolutions Committee of the N. A. A. following the seconding speech of J. Lee Barrett, President of the Detroit Chapter of N. A. A. Mr. Barrett said that "the time has come to use sledge hammers instead of tack hammers," referring to strikes and impending strikes in either the aircraft industries or trades affecting defense industries.

Demand for Action

The 14 resolutions demanded immediate action from Congress and the Administration on the following:

1. Establishment of martial law where interference with national defense requirements are involved.
2. Summary execution of convicted saboteurs affecting national defense.
3. Revised aviation organizational structure in government.
4. Standing committees on aviation in Congress.
5. Experienced aviation men and women in aviation jobs.

Other resolutions directly bearing on the industry itself called for immediate maximum expansion of Federal airways; a national airport system with uniform zoning laws; high-frequency or "staticless" radio for airways; overnight delivery of all first-class mail; expansion of the weather-reporting service; continuation of civilian pilot training; more practical eligibility requirements for flying cadets; development of aviation curriculums in public schools, and technical training in certified trade schools by Government contract.

Strikes Under Attack

The fighting tone was carried into the business session of the convention when Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, member of the House Labor Committee, advocated drastic action by the Administration to stop strikes in defense industries which he said were fomented by "racketeers, saboteurs, and traitors."

"Last November, when the first defense strike in the Vultee plant occurred, we should have stepped in. If we had shown we meant business, the strikes would not have spread." He added that he blamed neither capital nor labor for the wave of strikes since Jan. 1, which he estimated cost 6,730,000 man days in industries supplying materials to the Army.

"Whereas the right to strike in peacetime in private industry is precious, it is absolutely wrong in principle and disastrous in time of crisis," Mr. Randolph said. "We have got to be alert to what happens in this country," he declared. "There are hundreds—yes, thousands—of men in the defense industries who are aliens. They will take the fruits of citizenship but not its responsibilities."

He urged that all of them be given six months in which to declare their intentions on pain of deportation. It was pointed out that Mr. Randolph referred to coal miners, who are not required to be citizens, rather than to aircraft plant workers, who are required to be citizens or naturalized citizens before they can be employed.

Tonight the convention will be addressed over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of Air Corps matters; and Robert H. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War.

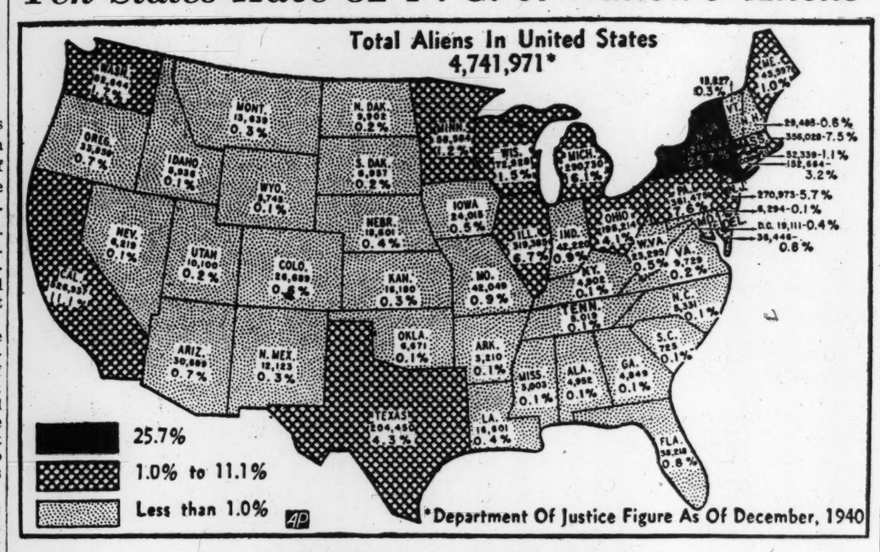
The convention is scheduled to be addressed personally by Capt. Gill Robb Wilson, President of the N. A. A.; Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export and Import Bank, and Carl B. Squier, Vice-President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Devon Francis, Aviation Editor of the Associated Press, was re-elected President of the Aviation Writers Association at its annual meeting here in connection with the Fourth American Aviation Forum. The Association consists of nearly 100 newspaper, magazine, and trade writers upon aviation in the United States.

The entire slate of present officers—with one exception—was re-elected for another year. Selby Calkins, Editor of Western Flying Magazine, and Maurice Roddy, Aviation Editor of the Chicago Times, were continued as Vice-Presidents. Michael H. Froelich, News Editor of Aero Digest, and former Secretary-Treasurer, was elected to a new post of Treasurer and Financial Secretary, while Carl A. Norcross, Editor of Aviation Magazine, was elected to the new post of Corresponding Secretary.

The Board of Regional Governors of the A. W. A., members of which handle the Association's affairs in their respective sections of the country, were re-elected. They include Robert S. Ball, Aviation Editor of the Detroit News; Justin D. Bowersock, Aviation Editor of the Kansas City Star; Joseph Edgerton, Aviation Editor of the Washington Star; Albert D. Hughes, Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; and Dick Kirschbaum, Aviation Editor of the Newark Evening News.

Ten States Have 82 P. C. of Nation's Aliens



How U. S. Aliens Are Distributed

Preliminary figures of the first United States registration of aliens show a total of 4,741,971 aliens in the country, exceeding estimates. Eighty-two per cent reside in 10 states—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, and Connecticut. All are industrial states except Texas and California, which have many Mexicans. In 33 states less than one per cent of the population is alien.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, says he and the Justice Department are working on a bill under which unwanted aliens whose native lands refuse to take them back will be given the choice of close Federal supervision or voluntary departure to some other foreign country.

He says that the bill has not been completed but contemplates the establishment of an independent board to administer the act. The aliens, he indicated, might temporarily be taken into custody without bail and then placed under supervision similar to the existing parole system.

The Justice Department would prefer a limitation of perhaps a year and a half or two years on the life of the bill because, Mr. Hobbs said, "the emergency may be over in that time."

The proposal would be a revision of Representative Hobbs' pending measure to provide for special camps for limited classes of aliens who did not leave the United States, although ordered to do so.

NDLMB Calls Parley in Coal Pay Dispute

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board called together in Washington today representatives of Northern and Southern soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to heed Board recommendations for settlement of their wage contract controversy.

Hinging upon acceptance or refusal of the terms was a threatened new strike of 400,000 coal miners in the seven-State Appalachian bituminous industry. The walkout was postponed by John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W. pending the Board's report.

The recommendations were to be made public after they had been submitted to participants in the three-way controversy.

A Board panel headed by W. H. Davis, Vice-Chairman, began drafting the recommendations 10 days ago after efforts to mediate the dispute failed. The Board has no power to enforce its recommendations, but following President Roosevelt's proclamation of an unlimited national emergency, Mr. Davis said:

"The President said that the recommendations of the Mediation Board should be followed. I assume he means what he said."

Two other major cases engaged Board members.

A panel considered the threatened strike of United Auto Workers (C. I. O.) at the Inglewood, Calif., plant of North American Aviation Corporation, while another group continued its effort to induce 12,000 C. I. O. lumber workers in 52 Puget Sound logging camps and mills to return to work pending settlement of the dispute.

Day-long discussion yesterday with leaders of the International Woodworkers of America failed to produce a report of progress in the Pacific Northwest lumber tie-up. The I. W. A. demands a 7½ cent hourly wage increase to 75 cents an hour, vacations with pay, and union hiring hall.

Defense officials, meanwhile, watched apprehensively two new developments in the steel industry, the sudden walkout of 8,000 men at the Great Lakes Steel Company at Detroit last night and a threatened general strike at midnight Thursday of drivers of steel trucks in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

The Detroit stoppage, described as a "spontaneous" affair by an official of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), was accompanied by charges that the corporation was "stalling" on current contract negotiations. Company officials made no immediate statement.

Chicago—Officers and committees of 14 railroad labor organizations having 750,000 members assembled today to prepare a wage increase demand for submission to the Nation's major carriers.

Members of these unions are the "nonoperating" employees—telegraphers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, carmen, electrical workers, firemen, oilers, clerks, maintenance of way men, machinists, signalmen and marine workers employed by railroads.

A conference spokesman said whatever demand was agreed upon would be submitted to the managements June 10.

On the same date the five big "operating" unions—engineers, locomotive firemen and enginemen, conductors, switchmen and trainmen—will serve formal notice on the railroads of their demand for a 30 per cent increase in basic pay of 350,000 members.

Washington—Representatives of American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Councils of the East Coast Navy yards, totaling about 125,000 employees, adopted resolutions in convention here asking a flat 10 cent an hour wage increase for all employees covered by the recent Wage Board report approved by the Navy Department.

Pittsburgh—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced operations would be resumed June 16 at its Shenango tin plate mill in New Castle, Pa., to facilitate defense production.

San Diego, Calif.—A strike vote against Consolidated Aircraft Corp., holder of $700,000,000 in defense orders, will be taken next Tuesday by Aircraft Local 1125, International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.), it was decided at a meeting of the union.

South Bend, Ind.—Unanimous acceptance of a wage increase of eight cents an hour for the 8,000 employees of the Studebaker Corporation was announced by William G. Ogden, President of the Studebaker Local of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.)

Cohoes, N. Y.—A Federal conciliator sought settlement of A. F. of L. strikes involving approximately 325 workers, a United Textile Workers union spokesman said in the Fuld and Hatch Knitting Company and the United Fiber Company.

The strikes, begun yesterday, were termed by union leaders "effective" in the firm, which has $2,000,000 in defense contracts for underwear.

Indianapolis—The International Typographical Union has defeated a proposal to return to the American Federation of Labor, Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolf announced.

He said official returns from a membership referendum April 21 mailed to headquarters of the printers' union gave 25,632 for and 33,498 against reaffiliation.

Halifax Says Britain Will Never Turn Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A renewed pledge that for the British Commonwealth of Nations there would be no turning back in the present war, was given by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the Columbia University commencement exercises which closed last night.

Lord Halifax, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws after addressing the Columbia University alumni luncheon, was followed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, who, delivering the University's 187th commencement address, foresaw "another Waterloo" approaching which would defeat the latest would-be world conqueror.

"When this second Waterloo does come," Dr. Butler urged, "let us make sure that our moral principles are so all-controlling, our courage so adequate and our foresight so clear that the people of the United States and their Government will take full responsibility for leadership in organizing the world of independent and liberal-minded Nations."

Lord Halifax argued against isolationism, without naming it, by declaring that neither men nor nations could live unto themselves. As one who held the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, the British Ambassador urged the universities of the democracies to be thinking through the political, financial and economic problems of the post-war world, and expressed the hope that "the best minds both here and in the British Commonwealth may find means of working closely together."

"One thing is very sure," he added, "there is little hope for the world's future unless your people and ours can join hands to build it, but if we can maintain our present partnership, and make it a real force in thought and action, it will give firm ground on which others can stand and take their share in the task of reconstruction."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., retired, another speaker, made a vigorous demand for all-out aid to Britain, declaring that "retreat on our part is unthinkable," that "we must go forward and stop Hitler."

Dr. Butler in his commencement address traced the historical conflict between "the moral ideal of unselfish service to one's fellowmen and the controlling desire for gain at whatever cost to others," a conflict in which, he said, the will of the peoples to establish a moral order was once more under savage attack today.

"For the time being, the moral ideal has disappeared in all that has to do with international relations," Dr. Butler declared. "A pledge is something not to be kept, but to be broken. . . . Are we, then, of this twentieth century and of this still free and independent land to lose heart and yield to the despair which is becoming so widespread in countries other than ours?

"We may well repeat once more the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'Most governments have been based on the denial of the equal rights of men; ours began by affirming those rights. We made the experiment, and the fruit is before us. Look at it—think of it!' However dark the skies may seem now, our spirit of faith in the ultimate rule of the moral ideal and in the permanent establishment of liberty of thought, of speech, of worship and of government will not, must not, be permitted to weaken or to lose control of our mind and our action."

President Roosevelt, in a letter of appreciation to his Columbia law classmates of '07, expressed appreciation of their presentation of his portrait to the University. The portrait was presented and the letter read at noon in Kent Hall.

'Near to Treason'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—America's policy of action has been decided by democratic means, after thorough debate, and men like Charles A. Lindbergh who are calling for "new leadership" now are "approaching perilously near to treason," Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve told the graduating class of Barnard College at class day exercises here yesterday.

"The policy of the nation has been decided," Dean Gildersleeve said. "Indeed, if a nation is to survive, it must have some way of reaching, finally, a decision. It can then act. It must act, if it is not to collapse altogether."

Naturally, she added, although discussion has ended on the plan of action to be adopted, there may still be debate on the ways and means of carrying out the plan.

Dean Gildersleeve also discussed defense mobilization of women, expressing regret that women would not be drafted for some form of selective service because she wished women to bear as definite a responsibility for service as men. While not favoring conscription of women, because there was no practical plan for dealing with them in training camps and active service, Dean Gildersleeve said that "as they are not technically drafted, women must realize on their own initiative their responsibility as citizens."

Bridges Advised 'Red' Official

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP)—Harry Bridges testified at his deportation hearing yesterday he frequently discussed political matters with the California Communist Secretary and shared a common ground with Communists on many legislative questions.

A few minutes before the Government ended ten hours of cross-examination, Albert Del Guercio, chief of Government counsel, asked the Congress of Industrial Organizations longshore leader whether William Schneiderman, State Communist Party Secretary, had asked him to support Gov. Culbert L. Olson.

"Oh, we discussed that on several occasions," Mr. Bridges said.

"And you were an alien and Schneiderman was an alien?" Mr. Del Guercio asked.

"I thought Schneiderman was a citizen," Mr. Bridges said.

[Mr. Schneiderman was then a naturalized citizen. His citizenship was recently revoked, and he is trying to have it restored.]

"What else would your support be asked on?" Mr. Del Guercio inquired.

"Other political matters."

"You and the Communist Party had a common ground on these matters?"

"That's true," Mr. Bridges said. "There are many legislative matters which the Communist Party oppose which we oppose."

Earlier, Mr. Bridges denied he addressed a meeting of Eastern seamen in New York in 1936 on orders of the Communist Party, as Government witnesses have testified.

During his approximately 30 hours on the stand Mr. Bridges denied he was a member of the Communist Party; said he was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World for a few months; and asserted he never was affiliated with either the Communist Party or the Marine Workers Industrial Union. These are the four grounds on which the Government seeks to deport him to Australia.

Projects Denied RFC Funds

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—A prohibition against use of borrowed national defense funds for five multi-million-dollar projects has been agreed upon by a Senate-House conference committee.

The committee compromised differences over a $1,500,000,000 increase in borrowing power for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by forbidding use of RFC funds to start or complete these measures:

1. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and power project.
2. The Florida ship canal project to link the Gulf of Mexico with the eastern Atlantic coast.
3. The Passamaquoddy project to generate power through harnessing tides on the Maine coast.
4. The Tombigbee waterway project to link the Tennessee River with the Gulf of Mexico.
5. The proposed interoceanic canal through Nicaragua.

Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, Acting Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said the prohibitions resulted from a fear that national defense funds might be used to "short-circuit Congressional" action on these projects. This action does not doom the projects, since they still could be carried on with special appropriations, if Congress approved.

The conference agreement now goes back to the House and Senate.

President Roosevelt told a press conference that he probably would send a message to Congress Thursday on the St. Lawrence waterway project. Enabling legislation to carry out this vast and controversial program was introduced in the House this week and is scheduled for early hearings.

Senator Brown said that the RFC bill granting broad powers to the President to create any kind of a corporation or agency for expediting national defense except the five projects listed.

Senator Brown said that the RFC and affiliated Government corporations now have about $1,000,000,000 of unused borrowing authority and with the present bill will have $2,500,000,000 for national defense purposes.

Employment in U. S. At 'All-Time' Peak

DENVER, Colo., June 4 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, reported at the 29th annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Servces that "employment now is at an all-time peak."

"There are already labor shortages in over 100 essential defense occupations," Mr. Altmeyer said last night.

"In 16 defense occupations we do not have a single person registered in any employment office in the entire United States, yet we are only at the very beginning of our industrial expansion for defense purposes.

"It is inevitable that from now on more and more of the skilled labor needed in the key occupations must be recruited from among workers now employed in less essential industries."

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One of a series of reports to the public on New England's share in the National Defense Program

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Nazi Gains Cause Crisis in Britain

Continued from Page 1

ture developments in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Even some of the strongest supporters of the Government feel that the complete confidence which the Nation has in the leadership of Prime Minister Winston Churchill requires that the public be taken into the Cabinet's confidence over the handling of the Crete compaign.

Similarly on the home front, it was pointed out at this week's Labor Party conference that full use is not being made of the Nation's existing manufacturing resources. At this same conference, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Socialist shipping expert in the House of Commons, drew a grave picture of the Battle of the Atlantic. He declared: "President Roosevelt's statement that Britain is losing ships three times as fast as she is building them was a triumph of understatement."

Drastic Rations Demanded

The shipping situation, he contended, was very much worse than the President suggested and demanded a more drastic rationing and a reorganization of internal economy to cut imports to the bone.

The attitude of the British people to the growing possibility of France becoming an active enemy is one of painful disillusionment. The urge to be done with Vichy's double-faced treachery and to treat France as a definite Nazi ally is tempered by the thought of how this course would play into German hands. Moreover, the British are reluctant to make foes of the French people when Vichy is their real enemy.

Nevertheless, when this realistic view of the crisis which the British are passing through has been recorded, it must be admitted that there is also a brighter side of the picture. As has been seen so often in this war, when things are going badly there is a tendency to magnify one's own troubles and forget that the enemy also has problems.

Victory Still Distant

Seen objectively, it is felt that Adolf Hitler hardly can be nearer to winning the war if victory still depends upon an invasion of Britain while United States aid must look daily more threatening to him.

The unshaken determination of British labor to prosecute the war relentlessly to victory has been reaffirmed at the Labor Party conference here while Mr. Clement Attlee, labor leader, and other prominent labor spokesmen have made fighting speeches on the theme that the war's issue is no longer one between war and peace but between survival and surrender. A refusal to consider making peace with Herr Hitler was supported strongly by the conference.

Meanwhile, although the greater part of the press is concerned with a sharp probing of British shortcomings in defense of Crete, other sections exhort the public not to permit itself to become a prey of excessive emotional fluctuations.

There is no reason to suppose that the British people will not maintain an even tenor now just as they did during other crises in the war.

Winant Hasn't Heard Any Talk of Peace

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 4

After an hour's conference with Secretary Hull, John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, told newspapermen yesterday he had heard no peace talk of any kind in London.

Asked how the British people were taking the war, Mr. Winant said they "are a gallant people, a united people and have great morale."

Pacific Bases Get Air Rookies

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Scores of fledgling Air Corps pilots are being sent to Hawaii and the Philippines, it was disclosed today, for duty with the rapidly expanding air fleets based in the Pacific.

Latest transfer orders published by the War Department show that some 116 second lieutenants who have recently won their wings have been ordered to embark for the Pacific outposts in the next three weeks. The fliers are from Brooks and Kelly fields in Texas, and the advance flying school at Stockton, Calif.

The number of these assignments was regarded as evidence that the air squadrons at Hawaii and the Philippines have been heavily reinforced in the last several months Some authorities consider it possible that the number of combat craft now at Pacific posts runs into several hundreds.

The strategy which dictated establishment of strong air squadrons in Hawaii and the Philippines apparently is based on building up a powerful, co-ordinated striking force of both air and surface craft.

For the Army, this has meant basing a large portion of its available bombers, fighters, pursuit planes and the like on the Islands rather than in the continental United States.

That necessity has, in turn, raised the problem of how to give young pilots actual Army flying experience in highspeed, complex combat ships once they have completed their work with the slower training planes. Apparently the policy of assigning scores, if not hundreds of these men to the two Pacific departments was the solution hit upon.

Property Conscription Pattern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Thirteen separate acts of World War legislation form the basis of the new property conscription bill which the Administration has just placed before Congress.

All of these laws were enacted by Congress between the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, which was nearly a year before the United States entered the first World War, and the 1918 armistice. They comprise a variety of emergency requisition acts and each dealt with specific situations after they arose.

The announced intention of the present bill is to avoid the necessity of piece-meal consideration of separate measures and to put the Government in a position to cope in advance with contingencies which can or cannot be entirely foreseen now.

The World War legislation on which the War Department's current property-conscription measure is patterned is as follows:

Sept. 7, 1916—To possesses, for military or naval purpose, any Shipping Board vessel.

March 4, 1917—To possess any factory, or part thereof, for production of ships or Navy material.

June 15, 1917—To requisition contract for acquiring any ship or part thereof.

Aug. 10, 1917—To requisition food, fuel, other supplies for Army or Navy or other defense use, any factory, storage, pipeline, mine or plant.

Aug. 10, 1917—To commandeer all distilled spirits.

Aug. 10, 1917—To take over any plant or business of any producer or dealer in coal or coke.

March 1, 1918—To condemn land or buildings or furnishings for housing shipyard employees.

April 22, 1918—To possess street and interurban railroads, cars, franchise, parts for transporting shipyard workers.

May 16, 1918—To condemn land, building, utilities for housing and transporting workers in defense industries.

July 18, 1918—To requisition dry docks, warehouses, terminals, and facilities anywhere in the country.

Oct. 5, 1918—To requisition specified mineral and chemical compounds, and insufficiently developed land, deposit, mine, smelter, capable of producing them.

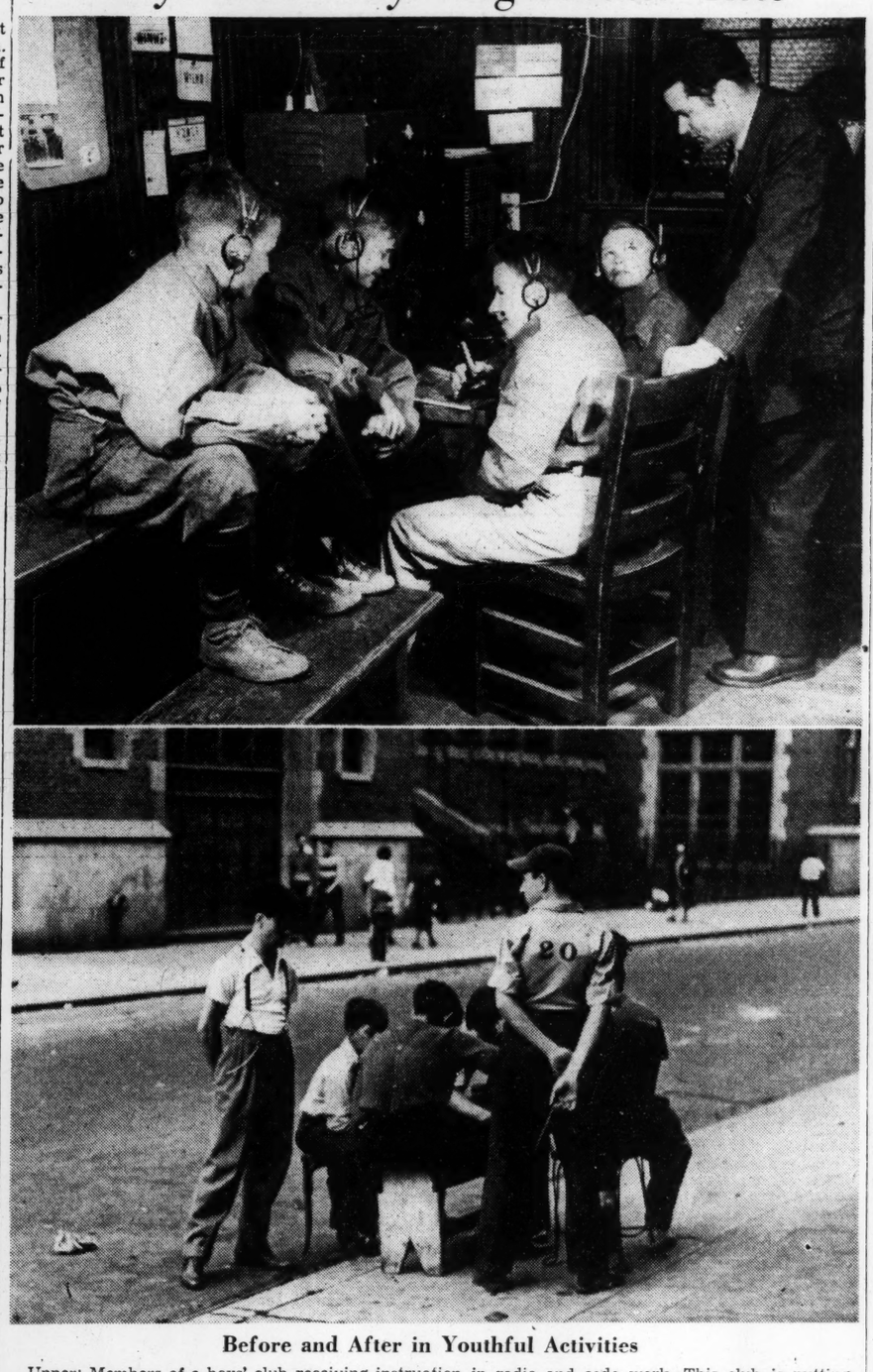
Nov. 4, 1918—To requisition land for constructing or extending any shipbuilding plant.

Nov. 4, 1918—To take over land, buildings and equipment for hospitals.

121,600 More Telephones Put in Service in May

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company last night announced a gain of 121,600 telephones in service in its principal subsidiary systems during May—25,862 higher than the previous May record, established in 1937—making the total number now in use 18,088,300.

Boys' Club Plays 'Big Brother' Role



Before and After in Youthful Activities

Upper: Members of a boys' club receiving instruction in radio and code work. This club is putting into practice the recent appeal of Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, when he urged the Boys' Club of America not to rest "until we have bridged the gap between the plight of the boy born to an unfavorable environment and the goal of good citizenship." Lower: How boys spend after-school hours in crowded areas where there is no boys' club in the neighborhood.

Question for Britain: Should It Fight France?

Continued from Page 1

burst of Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and the fulminations of the Nazi-controlled French press, preclude optimism here as to which side that is likely to be unless Britain is content to stand by and watch the Nazis use all the facilities obtainable from France while proceeding with plans for destruction of the British Empire.

Added to the disturbing factors is the unconfirmable report here that the French have already acceded six naval bases, Sete, Villefrance, Beirut, Algiers, Casablanca, and Dakar for joint use by the German and French fleets, and the fact that French police are being organized closer to Gestapo lines.

Facilities most prominent in the news today are the Syrian air fields where it is reported, squadrons of "rearmed French air force" have been drafted, as they have in Tunisia.

Bases of Vital Importance

Those bases have a great bearing on future operations in the Middle East. In British hands they would be very valuable for the defense of Cyprus; in Nazi hands they would enable the Germans to treat this island the same way as they did Crete, unless the British are able to proffer adequate air protection from their bases in Palestine, Iraq, and Egypt.

Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner to Syria, has assured the world from Beirut [which the Rome Radio says the British bombed again yesterday] that "not a single German soldier has arrived to occupy any point in Syria or the Lebanon."

Nazis in "Forced Landings"

But it is felt that this is liable to prove true only technically, since Nazi planes have been making convenient forced landings in Syria on their way east.

In addition to this, travelers arriving at Ankara report that signs written in French on air fields there are being replaced by directions in German, and "tourists" have been seen arriving there in large numbers through Turkey from Rumania.

In short, Syria, as seen from here begins to assume the general appearance and atmosphere of a territory passing deep into the shadow of the Swastika.

The question insistently asked here since the fall of Crete therefore is why aren't the British trying to occupy the Syrian air fields before the Germans are firmly settled there?

Some of the Answers

Five of the answers given—naturally without the slightest corroboration from the military authorities—are:

1. The inadvisability at this juncture of fighting outside the strong defense lines the British spent a long time in constructing in the hills on the Palestine border.
2. Lack of sufficient men and material to undertake an offensive without jeopardizing safety at other British key points in the Mediterranean.
3. The inevitable aftermath of administrative and operational readjustment following British evacuation from Crete.
4. The desire of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell for the fullest opportunity to appreciate the actual attitude of the Syrian population and assess what further support is likely to be forthcoming thence for Gen. Charles de Gaulle who already has the backing of half of France's Colonial Empire.
5. Britain's reluctance to make—unless convinced that it is absolutely necessary—a move calculated to bring British troops into immediate opposition to a French Army in Syria of some 60,000 [about 15,000 of them said to be French] and invite Vichy administrators in their present move to order use of the French fleet and naval bases against the Royal Navy which is already confronted with an extremely heavy job in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Aftermath of Crete

It is realized that the fall of Crete, already exploited to the full by Nazi propagandists, has not helped Britain's cause anywhere, except, perhaps, in the United States, where it has re-emphasized the urgency of aid for the embattled democracies.

Placing Syria under direct threat of German arms has made collaboration with the Axis, however unwilling, to appear to the French as the only course open to them, especially as they are now urged this way by their leaders and have been flooded with incessant anti-British propaganda since French defeat 12 months ago.

One of Britain's most cherished hopes is that a vast majority of the French people are unresponsive at heart to the exhortations of Vice-Premier Darlan, who now makes open admission of his desire to be on the side of big battalions and is prepared to gamble a heavy stake against an ultimate British victory which he described publicly as an "absurd hypothesis," entailing the transformation of France into a second-rate British dominion on the Continent.

French Demarcation Line

Coupled with these sentiments come reports from Switzerland that undisclosed terms of the Hitler-Darlan deal include a concession by Vichy in the matter of readjusting the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory along the Atlantic seaboard, so as to facilitate German military access to Spain.

This reawakens the threat to the western end of the Mediterranean, where only the rock of Gibraltar separates the European mainland from French possessions in Africa of which Dakar is of operational significance to the United States as the nearest point at which the Axis could base long-range bombers for depredations over Atlantic shipping routes and along air runs via Lagos across Africa to the east.

Older Worker Ban Faces House Study

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins appealed to the House Labor Committee today to approve a proposal by Representative Lucien J. Maciora (D) of Connecticut, to investigate barriers against employment of persons of middle age or older in industry and business.

In urging favorable action on Mr. Maciora's resolution (H. J. Res. 178), Miss Perkins said in a letter a "steady flow of complaints from older workers indicates a reluctance on the part of management to abandon completely the selective policy in respect to age and physical requirements" in employing workers.

Miss Perkins said that this was true despite increased demands for labor of various skills under the emergency defense program.

Mr. Maciora said he was chiefly interested in the study being undertaken immediately to cushion the shock of post-emergency unemployment. He has appealed to President Roosevelt to allocate funds of the Work Projects Administration for such a study and to Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, for hearings on his resolution.

On Defense Tour

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Eleven American foreign correspondents, recently returned from war zones, left by plane yesterday on a 10-day tour of American manufacturing areas to observe defense production activities.

Sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, the tour started with a visit to the Pratt-Whitney Aeroplane Engineering Corporation and the Hamilton Standard Propeller factory at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

The correspondents were: Edwin Stout of the Associated Press, William Chaplin of the International News Service, Dan Rogers of the United Press, Ray Daniell of the New York Times, Frank Kelley of the New York Herald Tribune, Joseph C. Harsch of The Christian Science Monitor, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, Leland Stowe of the Chicago Daily News and New York Post, Tom Treanor of the Los Angeles Times, Ray Sprigle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and Frank Kent, Jr., of the Baltimore Sun.

Garden Clubs Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Mrs. Joseph H. Brewer of Michigan was elected President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs at a business session of the annual convention of the Council here.

Nazis Get Food From Japanese Over Trans-Siberian Railway

TOKYO, June 4 (AP)—Japan is supplying Germany with 1,500 tons of essential foodstuffs and commodities every day, informed sources declared yesterday, and efforts are being made to increase this traffic despite a recent 500 per cent advance in freight rates to Berlin on Soviet Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway.

The shipments from Japan, Manchukuo, and Japanese-occupied sections of China have been going out steadily for several months, these sources said, as Germany has sought to minimize effects of the British sea blockade by trading through its Axis partner in the Far East.

Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, German economic expert, is conferring with Japanese officials to expedite the shipments.

[In Berlin, authorized Nazi sources said that Dr. Wohlthat was in Tokyo to negotiate a far-reaching extension of German-Japanese economic relations.]

Soybeans, oils, meats, rice, and cotton are among the commodities shipped to Germany in large quantities, it was said.

Seventy-five thousand tons of the Manchukuo soybean crop have been sent to Germany, it was asserted. Soybeans are prized because of the variety of uses to which they can be put.

To systematize the traffic, Germany has established forwarding agencies in Moscow, Tokyo, Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen, Manchuli, Tsingtao, and Harbin.

The plans of these agencies already exceed the facilities, even though Russia has allotted 8,000 freight cars for this traffic, it was asserted.

As an example of the volume of the trade, exports last November—the peak month of 1940—were said to have included 400 tons of meat, 400 tons of tea, 250 tons of rice, 200 tons of cotton, 700 tons of hides, 40 tons of leather, and 22 tons of tobacco from occupied China alone.

Items Needed by Japan

In return, Japan gets such products as chemicals, dyes and scientific apparatus, all items of small bulk and high value which are needed here as a result of the United States' export restrictions.

[Disclosing the extent to which Japan is reaching out for supplies, a dispatch from Santiago, Chile, reported an unusual number of Japanese trade representatives had arrived there to negotiate for such metals as copper, manganese, and cobalt. Chilean statistics showed, for example, exports of 16,173 tons of bar copper to Japan in the first three months of 1941—2,000 tons more than Japan bought there in all of 1940.

Japan was reported endeavoring to contract for all Chilean manganese, which is expected to increase fourfold to 60,000 tons this year. Last year's 15,000 tons went to the United States.]

While the Axis thus is making increasing use of its Far-Eastern gateway, the newspaper Asahi reported yesterday that British officials from Singapore, Burma, Chungking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Vladivostok, Tokyo, Australia, and the Philippines had been conferring at Hong Kong since May 20 on "strengthening the land route between Burma and Singapore as well as on closer means of communication between Burma and Malaya," and on "establishment of powerful air bases at Chungking for joint use by British and American forces if necessary."

Yen Rate Studied

TOKYO, June 4 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser, English-language Foreign Office organ, said June 2 that official circles are discussing an increase in the value of the yen in terms of the British pound.

This statement coincided with the coming into effect of a revision of Japan's foreign exchange control law and other indications that the Japanese are preparing for a grim financial and economic struggle in the Far East.

One of these indications was an assertion by the Times and Advertiser that Japan's exchange compensation system by which it seeks to maintain the level of the yen in relation to the pound might be extended to the United States dollar.

By raising the yen against the pound, the Japanese reckon that they would gain in their holdings of foreign exchange because for a number of years they have had a heavy export balance in cotton goods to Australia, India, and Egypt, all of whom pay in pounds.

The proposal to include the United States dollar in the exchange compensation system, however, was puzzling to well-versed financial observers. They pointed out that the dollar is not currently subject to fluctuations, and therefore it would not be necessary to include it in ordinary exchange compensation operations.

'Blue' Forces Try Pincer Drive

WITH THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE, June 4 (AP)—The Blue forces—55,000 strong—launched a giant pincer movement at dawn today to envelope the vulnerable right flank of the invading "Red Army" as the first "battle" of the Tennessee war games neared a climax.

The Fifth Division, motorized for quick movement, struck northeastward at the enemy flank, while 25 miles to the east the 30th Division tried to penetrate the Red front for a drive northwestward. The 27th Division, completing the Seventh Corps defending Blue Army, meanwhile, attempted to engage the enemy in a frontal attack and lend assistance to the Fifth Division's encirclement.

Triangle Tests

CAMP HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 3 (AP)—The Army's new streamlined "triangular" divisions, now being tested in mimic warfare, may sound taps for the traditional "square" divisions.

As the West's first major maneuvers of 1941 took on a realistic aspect today, with rifle and machine gun fire crackling along the banks of the San Antonio River, Army officers agreed that the combat problem between the "square" 41st Division and the "triangular" 3rd might provide an answer to the divisional formation question.

A square division is made up of 18,000 or more men in brigades. The triangular version has about one-third less men and replaces brigades with combat teams of infantry and artillery. Should the streamlined plan be adopted throughout the Army, it would have the purpose of grouping the Nation's military manpower in more compact, harder-hitting units.

Proponents of the streamlined divisions claim they have greater mobility and striking power than the square ones, despite the smaller number of men. They say the new style units are more rapidly adaptable to quick-changing military conditions and the rapid, mechanized warfare employed by Germans in smashing across Europe.

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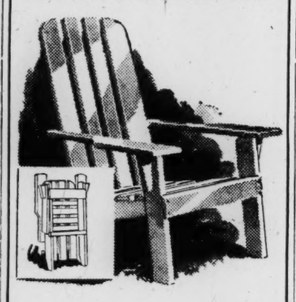
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The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Wednesday, June 4, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by **VERA CONNOLLY**

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Right Wallpapers Bring Life To Dull Rooms—Says Nancy McClelland

By Mary Stetson Clarke

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mural decorations? I suppose you realize that you've chosen a very extensive subject," commented Nancy McClelland, noted interior decorator, as we chatted in her delightfully colorful studio on East 57th Street, New York City.

Miss McClelland was recently elected President of the American Institute of Decorators—the first woman in its history to be so honored.

Although, of course, she carries on all branches of her profession, Miss McClelland's specialty is mural decorations. And she is today perhaps the foremost authority in the world on historic wallpapers. To her, therefore, I had gone with a request for decorative wall treatments by which homemakers the country over might add beauty to their surroundings.

For Small House or Apartment

"Now, if I were even to begin to give you an outline of possible wall decorations," continued Miss McClelland, tilting her smartly coiffed head to one side, and placing the tips of her supple fingers together, "it would involve the historic development of tiled stucco, and frescoed walls, and much other material which is specially suitable for great mansions. Let's talk, instead, about wall decoration in the small house or apartment—and this means simple paneling, wallpapering and painting."

I nodded in complete agreement—secretly hoping that among the wealth of ideas to be presented, some would be applicable to the country cottage into which my husband, small son and I were to move within the month.

"The whole secret of successful wall decoration lies in the ability to choose the proper design or color, and to develop it in an interesting manner," stated Miss McClelland. "Color will be governed largely by the exposure of the room, its purpose, and the related objects already in hand. One would scarcely choose, for example, for a room with northern exposure, a cold gray or a cold blue paper. One would not select a paper with a dark-colored ground for a bedroom that may be rendered gloomy and uninviting by such a decoration.

"Pattern and scale," she continued, "must accord with the size of the room and the height of the ceiling as well as the use to which a room is to be put. A pin-dot design on a wall that is fifteen feet high will be absurdly unconvincing, although it suits a small bedroom, or a nursery, or a little hallway. On the other hand, one of the large Chinese designs with birds and flowers, heavy in color, will never be effective in too small a room, where you cannot get further than a few feet away from the pattern.

Basic Point to Decide

"Of course," she went on, "one must decide at the outset whether a wall is to be a background or a decoration. Walls must be lived with. Either we must actively enjoy them or be comfortably forgetful of them. Daring and dramatic designs and treatments may be carried out in occasional small rooms, hallways, bathrooms, and dressing-rooms. But from the rooms in which we spend most of our time, such eccentricities should be barred. Here we must have repose, harmony, cheerfulness and a general sense of well-being. Properly designed walls can furnish all these qualities.

"The ideal dwelling is one in which the two systems of background and decoration alternate so artfully that they interlock, leading into each other with constant elements of variety, harmony and surprise."

In this way—Miss McClelland went on to point out—far more interest can be added to any house, there being no monotony nor recurrent sameness about the various rooms. After all, each room has a distinct function. Why should it not have an entirely different decorative scheme from its neighbor?

One feels more confident, perhaps, when experimenting with color and unusual design in a small room. The powder room or dressing closet blooming with trellised rose paper makes a charming surprise, especially if it opens off a neutral-toned hallway. And such rooms, where mirrors form the only movable wall decoration, are ideally adapted to brave splashes of color and to gay designs.

Gay Interiors

How could telephone conversations ever be dull in a telephone closet of lacquer red, piquant blue, or sunny yellow? Could morning moods even be unpleasant in a breakfast room where Chinese princesses and mandarins parade past sunken gardens and pagodas?

Less vigorous patterns, particularly the floral designs, are delightful in bedrooms, where they transform the sleeping chambers into veritable bowers.

An intriguing combination now popular is the use of both plain and decorated walls in one room, the plain wall being tied in with the figured by means of a border of identical design. One of Miss McClelland's colonial wallpaper reproductions especially well adapted to this particular treatment is the Massachusetts Bird pattern. The cut-out scallops surrounding the bird make a charming border for use on a plain wall, which in turn might serve as background for a Godey's Lady's Book print, or great-grandmother's sampler.

Borders Can Work Wonders

Borders of gay and colorful pattern can be used to enliven many a dull apartment room, finished in that ubiquitous putty plaster tone so beloved by landlords because one color can thus be used for all the apartments. The entire aspect of such rooms can be transformed by stenciling or affixing a bright wallpaper border at the ceiling, at the furniture line, or around the door and window openings. A green ivy design curling about the doors and windows of a kitchen can accomplish a miracle! What can lend an air of crisp, neat efficiency quite so well as a branch of ivy? Nothing—unless it be red cherries—can bring more cheer into a dreary kitchen opening on a court. One distinct advantage of window outlines is that such decoration makes the use of draperies unnecessary. Simple glass curtains, ruffled or plain as the room demands, fit like magic into the colorful frame.

The nursery is one room which most certainly should be rescued from a puerile anonymity. What child could not play more happily in a room whose walls offered story-book characters or fabled creatures with whom to play in imagination? It is a simple matter to cut out colorful figures and transfer them to the walls—or to apply a cheery border to the door and window trim. As a crowning delight, install a slate dado on which the child himself can draw playmates and animals.

Authentic Colonial Papers

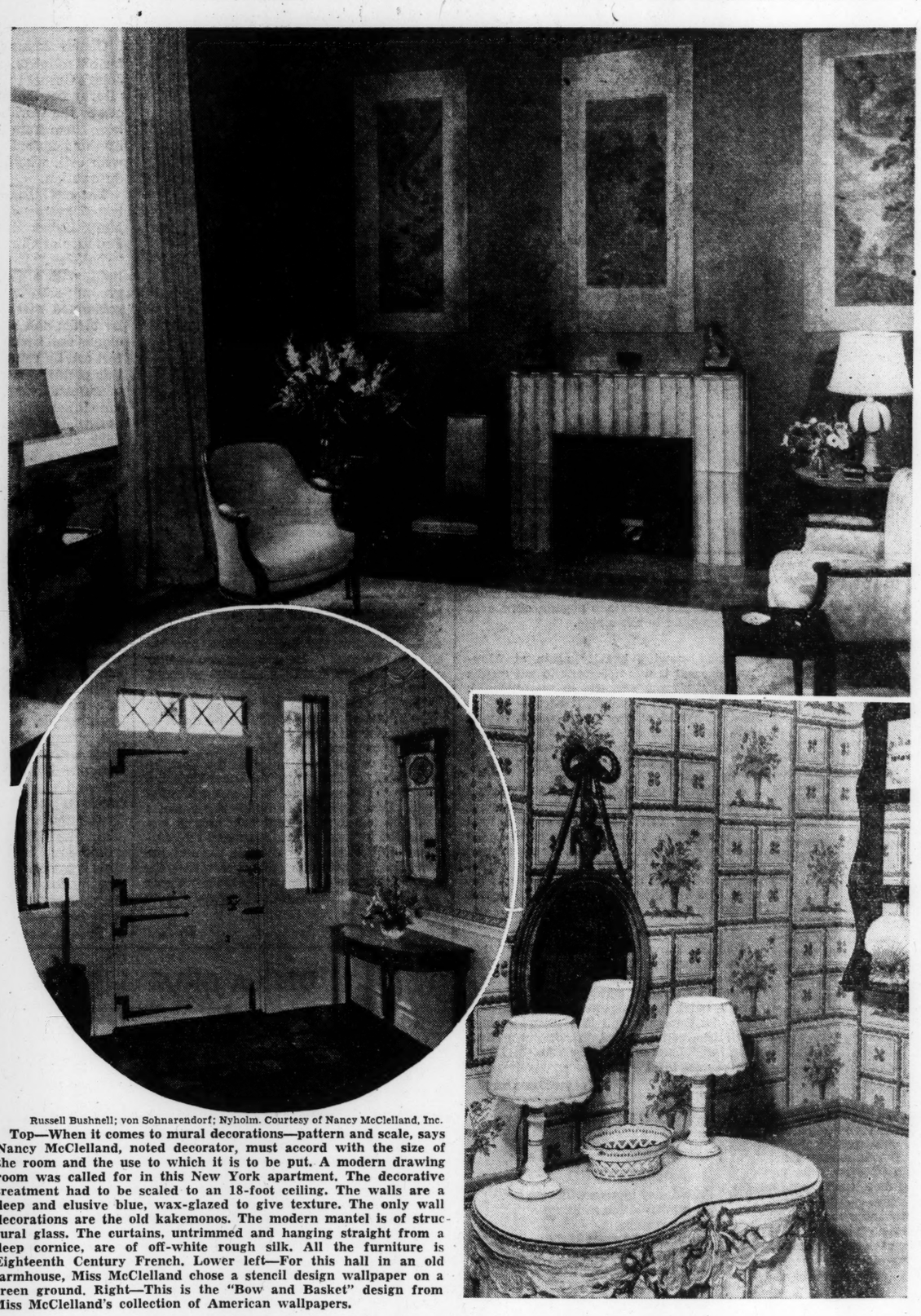
Today, when the preference for colonial architecture and decoration is more marked than ever before, we are fortunate to have available authentic colonial wallpapers for our homes. During the past year, Miss McClelland has recreated a series of 18th and 19th century wallpapers from fragments of wall coverings found in historic homes in the United States. In old houses from Maine to South Carolina, tatters of wallpaper have been painstakingly removed from walls, pieced together to form the original patterns, and meticulously reproduced. A few papers have even been printed off-register, the more closely to duplicate the original color process.

These Nancy McClelland papers make ideal backgrounds for the Duncan Phyfe and English regency furniture so popular today. Some patterns hint of formality, and are ideally suited to drawing rooms, halls and libraries. Others seem designed for cottage bedrooms, calling to mind ruffled curtains and four-poster beds.

"A wallpaper that does not fit harmoniously into its surroundings has no excuse," commented Miss McClelland.

Gazing about at the wealth of designs, I felt that indeed she was right. It remains only for today's homemakers to make the correct choice and application. (As for this homemaker, I can hardly wait to see the green ivy border outlining the doors and windows in my new kitchen!)

In a future article on this page Miss McClelland will give some practical pointers on choosing wall decorations.



Russell Bushnell; von Sohnarendorf; Nyholm. Courtesy of Nancy McClelland, Inc.

Top—When it comes to mural decorations—pattern and scale, says Nancy McClelland, noted decorator, must accord with the size of the room and the use to which it is to be put. A modern drawing room was called for in this New York apartment. The decorative treatment had to be scaled to an 18-foot ceiling. The walls are a deep and elusive blue, wax-glazed to give texture. The only wall decorations are the old kakemonos. The modern mantel is of structural glass. The curtains, untrimmed and hanging straight from a deep cornice, are of off-white rough silk. All the furniture is Eighteenth Century French. Lower left—For this hall in an old farmhouse, Miss McClelland chose a stencil design wallpaper on a green ground. Right—This is the "Bow and Basket" design from Miss McClelland's collection of American wallpapers.

A New-Old Decorative Hobby —Collecting Miniatures

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you noticed the vogue for "little things"—for those wonders of the craftsman's art and of the genius of the silversmiths which people with an urge for the interesting are now so assiduously collecting?

If you cannot possess yourself of a porringer made by Paul Revere, or a silver lyre candelabrum from the workshop of Duncan Phyfe—why not procure a perfect miniature? If you've no room for cabinets, chairs and tables from the master hands of Chippendale or Sheraton—why not begin a hunt for perfect miniature pieces after the patterns of these renowned designers, and find yourself in the midst of a thrilling adventure in collecting?

No one can say exactly when this flair for miniatures started. For in reality, looking back over the records of centuries, it seems never to have stopped. The Chinese are past masters in the art of miniature. Silversmiths of the 17th century in England went in for these delicate bits of perfection on a matchless scale. For one thing, there seems to have been a shortage of silver coin at that time. This cramped the art of the silversmiths somewhat, as they had depended upon a generous supply of this to melt down before they fashioned the silver of the day. They were obliged to think of some way around the difficulty. So these gentlemen with canny minds and cunning fingers solved the problem of carrying their samples from one castle to another, and procuring orders from the nobility, by making their designs in miniature. They carried less silver this way, and so offered fewer temptations to the roving highwaymen who made free with the roads in those uncertain times. In this manner miniatures were scattered gradually over a broad area; for when a substantial order was procured, the least a broadminded craftsman could do was to bestow his tiny samples as a remembrance on the purchaser's children, knowing that children have always in any age, treasured precious "little things."

This finally led to the business of making miniature toys for the children of wealthy parents. We have all come, at one time or another, upon these enchanting wee toys—some very small, others on the large side of smallness. But if you are seriously thinking of collecting these treasures, be specific in your own mind. Determine the scale you will follow. If you wish your collection to be really interesting, let the pieces in it conform to a single scale: in most cases one inch, an inch and a half, or two inches to the foot. The most discriminating collectors find the one-inch scale preferable. This however need not prevent you choosing something of more generous proportions if you come face to face with a piece which seems particularly interesting to you. If you are keen about 17th century settings, you will be on the lookout for some of the silver toys made by George Middleton—a famous London silversmith who marked his tiny silver toys with four of his silver punches initialed GM. Augustin Courtald, a little later, lavished his genius on such tiny curios as bed warmers, teapots, tankards, and the tableware then in fashion.

Do you recall the interest in and enthusiasm for miniatures which welled up when Queen Mary employed the finest craftsmen in England to prepare her memorable doll's house? In our own time this masterpiece of English miniature workmanship is outstanding, each piece bearing to perfection its proper relation to every other.

Men as well as women find themselves caught in the thrall of these skillful miniatures. There is always the added hope of possibly coming upon a rare and genuine antique. But, whatever the lure of the hunt for antiques, the excellent modern reproductions still have their own charm. Women use them frequently as table decorations, and they never fail to win a broad measure of praise. Corner cabinets and shadow boxes make room for them gracefully; and even bookcases have been known to spare a shelf or two (if grudgingly) for these precious toys. Through collecting them, one comes to see, in a new light, how "it is the little things that count in life."

Elizabeth Valby Designs California Accessories

By June Harrison Mayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

On an unseasonably chill evening we motored alongside the ocean toward the suburban town of Naples. My thoughts centered on the pending interview with a woman little known outside of wholesale circles—Elizabeth Valby, whose California accessories, recently mentioned in Harper's Bazaar, are sought by the largest department stores in the United States. Somehow I pictured her as tall, mature and a bit forbidding.

You can imagine, then, my surprise when a slim, collegiate girl in a brown and tan checked wool suit and turtle necked beige pullover, hastened downstairs from the workshop to greet us. Kindly brown eyes and golden brown hair softly drawn into a bun increased my amazement. Her appearance was so very English that I ejaculated, "Have you been in London?"

"Oh, yes," she replied easily, "I worked at Brownstone's while Mother was in Denmark visiting relatives. You see I got tired of just visiting so I went over to London and got a job designing clothes. When my Danish relatives heard the amount I was earning each week, they promptly enrolled my cousin Greta in a costume designing school in Copenhagen. The talent, you see, runs in our family."

We sat down in the high-ceilinged living room before a warm, open wood fire. Around the fireplace gleamed Danish brass, and on the mantel above was a flag of the old country, and one of the new, and treasured mementoes from the family's last journey abroad.

How She Began

"Did you start out to be a dress designer, Miss Valby?" I asked.

"Oh, no," she replied, "I went to Mills College, and majored in philosophy. My career was outlined quite differently—Bryn Mawr, the Sorbonne, and then teaching in some midwestern college. Mother had opposed my learning to sew, because she had done so much of it herself. But when I graduated in 1930, my parents needed me at home, so instead of Bryn Mawr I enrolled in a school for costume designing in Los Angeles. The philosophy proved useful two years later when I went job hunting."

I didn't quite get her point.

"Because I had learned not to take no for an answer," she explained, "and I knew, too, that no matter how much one knows, it never can be enough. In those days I was delighted to get even a glimpse of a designer who had a job, delighted just to see her clothes, her shoes, and whether or not she carried a portfolio. I certainly chose the worst possible time to go job-hunting! Do you remember 1932? Wholesale houses were folding up then. But I persisted. I used to go to the 12th floor of a building in the wholesale dress district and call on every single firm in it, clear down to the ground floor, and present my sketches. I never used an elevator in those days. After one year, I landed a job. I became an apprentice at Patricia Perkins'."

Began in 1937

It was not until 1937, however, after five years of intensive work on dress structure and pattern designing, that the idea of manufacturing accessories dawned upon Miss Valby. But early the next year her leather initials were introduced on the market and began an ever mounting popularity. Today Lord and Taylor in New York, Niemann-Marcus in Dallas, Kaufman's in Pittsburgh, Bullock's Wilshire in Los Angeles, and Albertus-Koon in Chicago stock her products. In that same year her nautical idea, "Salty Bags and Caps," made of blue gabardine and denim, took hold.

When I talked with her, she was working on bag and cap sets for the beach made of Danish gingham and trimmed with the loofah sponge from India, or with fishnet dyed in tan bark, or with cork. A beach bag with straps which opens into a pillow and semi-bed is a novelty, as is a bag that hangs over a young mother's back, leaving her hands free to care for the children.

Because of her Danish ancestry—both of her parents were born in the old country though they came to America as little children—Miss Valby has a keen appreciation of Danish art, which she introduces freely in her designs.

One of her newest ideas, on which she is consulting with professors at the University of Southern California, is the adaptation of Persian words, in their gay, colorful scroll, to dress and hair ornaments.

Has Many Ideas

"I think of a good many ideas," Miss Valby said, "but sometimes only two out of a whole group click. Ideas are often rejected solely because they are new, and manufacturers tell me to make something like the things shown in the windows. That is discouraging, but every once in a while a sugar plum comes along and my joy in bringing out new things rebounds."

Miss Valby maintains a research workshop in her home. She employs two full, and two part-time assistants, besides her mother and herself. Many of her products, however, like her Salty Bag line, are sub-contracted to other manufacturers. Her products are not patented, because she feels it is simpler to arrange the work with reasonable profit and then forget about competition, which, so far, has not been a factor. In her spare time, of which she has had very little since this occupation began, she likes to navigate a boat, to sail, and to swim. Originally started on a small scale, her business has grown into a rushing, full-time job, but it has given her the opportunity of employing others, instead of seeking employment herself.

Streamlined Casuals for Summer Sports

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, women wore sports clothes forty years ago. Amazing creations. Bicycle outfits (well named) with bloomers and spats. Such feminine freedom! Bathing suits with full bloomers and a gay touch of rick-rack for trim. Divided skirts, for those to whom bloomers were too extreme, tennis dresses that swept the courts' dust, and those voluminous holland dusters for motoring, saved from complete despair by yards of bright chiffon veiling which protected the complexion.

It's not a bad idea to contrast this "good-old-days" idea of sportswear once in a while with our own streamlined 1941 casuals, as Saks Fifth Avenue recently did in their brilliant collection of "daylight-saving clothes," designed for all the fun under the sun.

Dresses, jackets, skirts, shorts, bra-tops, and capes come in a mélange of heady flower colors, gay as an old-fashioned bouquet. These are play clothes to enjoy to the last button—or zipper. In them you are constantly aware of the new vogue for white or black, spiked with a touch of color. This finds ready acceptance.

An all-silk shantung with a classic shirtwaist top, full-gathered skirt, and double reveres introduces a new rich pink called wild-rose—irresistible when worn with a floppy green straw hat. Wildrose, bewitching as a June morning, and generally becoming, appears frequently in numerous beach costumes. A new green which is almost white belongs to the green-white of wave crests and will be just as at home on our sunny beaches and equally cool looking.

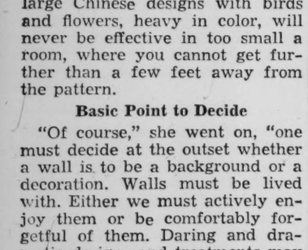
But nothing ever quite tops all white for summer coolness, so white carries tirelessly on. Nicely classic in its lines is a sensationally new tennis dress of all white silk jersey draped like a Greek tunic, shirred at the top of the shoulders into deep sculptured gathers—a zipper down the front. Deep armholes give perfect freedom of swing, and close-fitting shorts worn beneath its thigh-length skirt facilitate speedy movement.

Splashy prints on sharkskin, piqué, and jersey are featured in many of these costumes, including bathing ensembles, lounge suits, garden and beach dresses, and playsuits. One of these, to be used as a beach or garden dress, catches the spirit of the garden itself. It is a pinafore of white piqué painted in gay pink roses and blue butterflies.

Brilliant gypsy skirts of striped and patterned madras and calico carry off the honors as caravan costumes, ideal for motoring, for picnics, or for beachwear. Gathered and broomstick pleated, these skirts are worn separate over plain blouses, bathing suits, or shorts.

Twice as many women use gentle new, quick Lux for stockings, other nice things, too, as use *any* other flakes, chips or beads.

A Toast to Your HOSPITALITY!



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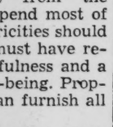

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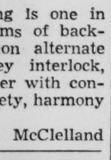

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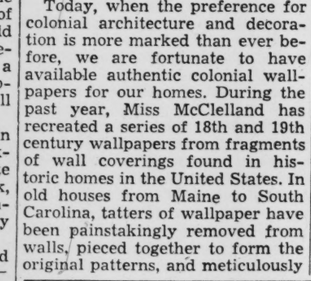

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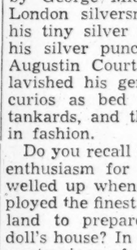

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The Home Forum

Winter Journey

PLACE NAMES in the Southwest mean much or little to you, I suppose, depending upon your acquaintance with them, by reading or by the commoner folklore of hearsay. Certainly, I had not expected to find Lordsburg, when once I arrived there across a little row of hills from the Rio Grande Valley, by a wide dirt road, the thriving little electrically lighted metropolis it is. This is something of a far cry from "The Stage to Lordsburg" and stories like that.

No more was I prepared, this particular December, when I set out from southern California for Santa Fé by car, for the first glimpse I had ever had of the Continental Divide. Americans, with perhaps ten languages in their mouths, and loving the sound of their own voices when they have words like "world première" and "continental divide" in them, sometimes make too much of too little.

* * *

But I was not to be there all at once, and I shall go back along the road to the beginning. Swinging up into the big mountain country of the conifers between Williams and Flagstaff, I ran into the first snow. The flakes were fat and wet, but covered the road with a soft white blanket in which the wheels of the cars made curving lanes.

Night came on without stars, the snow was deeper as I rounded the mountain shoulders, and those first startling signs, with the single word "ICE" on them, leaped into my headlights. I had never seen them before, and was prepared for anything. I came to appreciate them later. Flagstaff, during the two days I was there, acquainted me with more varieties of ice on hilly roads than I had ever known before. Chains are the only safeguard here; and I put mine on at once, snapping them into place with thick rubber tighteners. I gave the car its first drink of anti-freeze, too—though the weather was still well above zero—and set off for Albuquerque. Who would have thought Albuquerque, on the old Texas Trail, could be so full of stores, lights, railroad engines, and filling stations?

* * *

I find it amusing to discover how well separated from one another the states were before surveyors came along with precision instruments and measured them off. Or perhaps surveyors have a sense of humor, and only measure off where natural boundaries already exist.

You cross the California line into Arizona at Needles. You leave flat river-bottom country beyond which are rolling hills, lush with cactus and chaparral. You rise into hills as red and metallic as iron ore. You pass through a little gold mining town, with its rusted tin roofs, clinging to the steep sides of the hills. At one point, invited by the sign, you may stop your car and look off a little way to see where the states of California, Arizona, and Nevada all meet.

* * *

California mountains have a rolling or pointed skyline. Arizona mountains at once announce their individuality with the butte or sawed-off top. You are still in the sun, and the road here is the straightest in the world. You can see where you are going now for miles ahead, the road narrowing off in the distance into a mere line, rising up the sides of mountains which will hardly tax your highest gear to cross.

Then, as you cross the line from Arizona into New Mexico, you are at once in the presence of the cliffs and the watered-off mountains which step themselves down to a desert base. The tips now are jagged, as if shattered by unfriendly lightning into shapes pleasantly ingenious enough for the movie cameras.

But I am not in New Mexico yet—

"Look out for the snow on the Continental Divide," the friendly gas station attendant told me; "it'll probably be deep."

"Are cars still coming through?" I asked.

"Man with a Texas license came through a little while ago," he said, "but there haven't been any others this morning."

"Where a Texas man has been another would disdain to turn back," I told him. "If it had been a Texas woman, now—"

* * *

With that I left him and rolled out onto the highway. The snow, fortunately, was not as deep as either the station attendant or I had anticipated. There were drifts here and there by the side of the road that looked as if they might be deep; but I was not traveling the side of the road. I was keeping to the highway, following the ruts of other cars through the melting snow, hardly needing my chains. Indeed, I took them off after a while, delighting a little in the devastation my wheels wrought in the soft snow, sending it shooting for yards to either side of the road as I rushed through.

Climbing the low, long grade of the Divide, I came to the junipers. I had seen junipers before (although not true ones, botanically, as I was aware) in the California mountains of the Coast Range, and on the Mojave Desert just over the Cajon Pass. But I had to look twice to be sure that these were junipers at all. They were shrouded in snow from the heavy fall of the night before, a million little Christmas trees in ermine, each so expertly spaced from all the others—as is the way with junipers—that it stood out in complete green and crystal relief.

* * *

I stopped and sloshed up a hill for a better view. But they were endless, rolling on over a succession of little hills to the horizon. I stood a while looking at them, for I might never see them again that way; and by the time I left I knew I could never forget them.

Snow fell against me all across the Painted Desert, hardly painted now in the leaden day. It fell as sleet at first, icing my windshield so that the cleaners would not wipe it off, and I had to get out every few miles and knock it off with my knife blade. Then it was more rain than snow, cold, and driven by a bitter wind along the wastes of the treeless land.

But the Navahos were out in it, seeming not to mind. They always stopped to watch me as I passed, the rain streaming from their hair and faces, leaning into the blast of the wind. But, though they were sometimes miles from their brown earthen hogans, none ever lifted his hand to ask a ride.

* * *

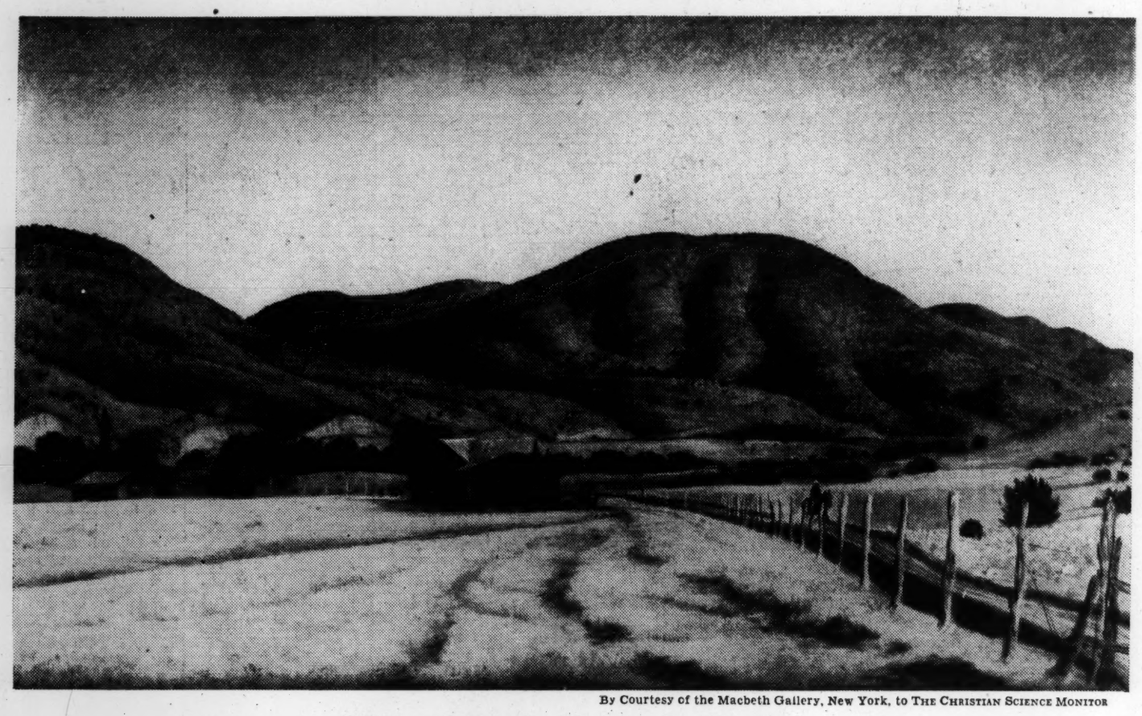
It was snowing heavily again at Albuquerque, and it was necessary to put on the chains. The snow was wet in the lowlands; then, as I began to climb, it became fine as sand, a myriad of tiny snow pellets, dry as dust, cannoning off the car in clouds of bouncing crystals, sweeping in whirls up the road, across it, and in sudden gusts full at my headlights.

At last, on the high Santa Fé plateau, I couldn't tell, really, if it was dust or snow, so fine was it. I had never seen snow as light and dry as this. Though it was quite late, I had to get out and look at it, seeing it swirl up into little miniature whirlwinds before me, blowing like dust along the sides of the road, and like dust caught in the short grass which my lights threw into relief.

* * *

I didn't know until morning that I had been in a storm. The yellow aspens of the mountain-sides by the ski run stuck up in straight little forests out of a four-foot snow. At the hotel, people spoke of some travelers who had come through in a "howling blizzard," the night before, "all the way from Flagstaff." Ignorance, in my case, had been almost pure bliss.

FRANK DAUGHERTY



By Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ANSELMO'S HOUSE": *A Painting by Peter Hurd*

PETER HURD was born thirty-seven years ago in Roswell, New Mexico. His father was a Bostonian who migrated to the Southwest, but Mr. Hurd is at home in the great expanses of plains which are rimmed with foothills and mountains. His first ambition was for the life of a soldier. He was educated at New Mexico Military Institute, and also attended West Point.

His first training in art was with N. C. Wyeth, one of whose daughters he married. He now spends much of his time on a small ranch in the foothills of New Mexico.

On his return from living in the East, he responded excitedly to the overwhelming beauty of the out-of-doors. "I saw again the level plains under the infinite sky-dome; I saw the march of distant rain storms and smelt the fragrant prairie grass and the rain-moist earth." He puts into his pictures the penetrating quiet of the great open spaces, the sharp brilliance of the sunlight, the majesty of the hills, "polka-dotted" sparsely with vegetation.

D. A.

Salt River Valley

The desert blooms with rain
to a swift green radiance
in the spring.
Encelia and Desert Mallow
turn to golden names
and the Palo Verde trees
kindle with yellow flames.
Lavender bursts from ironwood,
violet from Prickly Pear
and bees assault the Mesquites
when their blossoms flare.
The scarlet tassels snap
from Ocotillo whips
and pale wreaths are hanging
from Saguaro tips.
Softly the blush ascends
in Fairy Dusters on a hill
and the Barrel Cactus wear
their halos like a frill.
Soon white Cereus will glow
in fragrance on the desert night
with petals opening to moths
trembling wings above its light.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

As the Corn Was Ground

THE MAYA WHO planted the first corn used a *metate*-stone on which to roll the kernels, which were first soaked in warm lye water. The stone was as important to every family as its hearth. Its place was outside the house door. The time spent on one's knees at this humble altar was not without compensation in the way of a knowledge of how all the other villages were conducting their affairs. In every Mexican village today the *metate* is in evidence. . . .

Where or how the saddle stone was evolved is unknown. It was the household mill of the Egyptians, and is pictured in papyri and wall paintings. Among the score and more objects buried with the mummy of the Prince-Chancellor Meket-Ra, steward to one of the Pharaohs of the eleventh dynasty, and excavated from the royal cemetery at Thebes, are models in wood, realistically carved and painted, of many of the Prince's earthly possessions. . . . The saddle-stones used in Prince Meket-Ra's bakery are identical with many seen in Mexican villages today, or in the Indian pueblos of our Southwest. Like all that have been found in countries east of the Atlantic, they are simply fashioned and without ornamentation of any kind. But every important collection of Mayan or Aztec objects has a number of *metates* sculptured in the form of dragons or frogs—symbols connected with rain-making ceremonies for the fertility of the fields. . . . With the American tribes, the *metate* and the mortar, either of stone or wood, remained the only form of mill until Europeans brought the idea of using water or wind to turn grinding stones. The *metate* seems not to have crossed the Great Plains and the Mississippi to the Atlantic littoral. Squanto taught the men of Plymouth how to make beech and oaken mortars on which the first corn harvest was pounded into meal. The rhythmic thump-thump of the heavy pestles on the wood resounded throughout Plymouth until, in 1623, the Council authorized "a water-work to beat corn, not to interfere with the intending gristing-mill." The toll fixed by the Council was "one pottle per bushel."—From "Singing Valleys—The Story of Corn," by DOROTHY GILES. (New York: Random House.)

A Glimpse of R. L. S. in London

I HAD FOR a long series of years been first a regular summer guest and later one of the two or three American members, of the Savile Club in London. My first visits to the club were made during the late seventies or early eighties when its home was still in Savile Row. My meeting with Stevenson was, however, in the later home of the Club in Piccadilly where its pleasant rooms overlooked the Green Park. The house was, I am told, at one time the home of Lord Rosebery to whom it had come through his marriage into the Rothschild family.

I happened to be in London in a winter month, probably December. I remember that, while the thermometer was not low, the air had that peculiar heat-absorbing capacity which an American, coming into the damp winter climate of London, finds so exacting. The Savile house, like most buildings of its age in London, had no means of being heated other than by open fireplaces. . . . On the evening in question, I found in going up after dinner into the general gathering room, that the fireplace was practically occupied by a tall Scotchman. I knew at once that he was a Scotchman by his accent, and his dress presented a rather exaggerated Scotch tweed effect. I was struck also by the fact that in distinction from the usual evening dress of the British gentleman, the fire-absorbing interloper had held on to a flannel travelling shirt. The general impression of roughness gave me the idea of affectation. I found that my man was relating to three or four club members, who assisted him in blocking the fire from the Yankee, some recent experiences in the mountains of the Cevennes where he had had a donkey for a travelling companion. He had been in London for a week or more but he was still taking pains to carry the appearance of a traveller who had had a rough experience. He spoke with great affection of the donkey, who for chumming purposes was, he contended, worth any dozen men. The little pictures which he gave in his talk of the valleys and of the inhabitants of the Cevennes were certainly dramatic and sufficiently interesting to listen to and made me almost forget my grievance in having the narrator's tweed between me and the heat. I had, of course, no idea that I was looking at, and listening to, a great man or at least a man who was going to become great. If it were only possible in going through the forest to know in advance which of the little trees years later were to become big trees, life would be much more interesting, while the success of a publisher would be assured.—GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, in "Memories of a Publisher, 1865-1915." (New York: Putnam.)

From Cross to Crown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, in that sublime prayer for his followers, which is recorded in St. John's Gospel (17:15), spoke these words: "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." We need to live by this inspired prayer in our encounters with evil, whether it be sin, sickness, or destruction.

There is a beautiful picture in the illustrated poem "Christ and Christmas," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Its title is "The Way." It shows a skyward path of light, with a darkened cross in the foreground; a little farther on, another cross garlanded with flowers and hovered over by birds; and still farther, above earth's clouds and shadows, a crown. Much comfort can be gained from a careful study of this picture. It presents the whole story of human living, and points to man's divine inheritance of glory. It is the mission of Christian Science to bring light into the dark and shadowy corners of our daily experience, and ultimately to lift us completely above the shadow into a full understanding of man's God-given birthright and inheritance.

Nothing comes closer to the heart of mortals than the desire to be free from sorrow and misfortune. And this very desire is itself a step in the direction of freedom. The next step is to turn thought toward God, Spirit, for our heavenly Father-Mother is the only and unfailing source of joy and prosperity. We cannot go very far in this direction as long as our hopes and ambitions are centered in matter, in self, or in willful purposes. We must squarely recognize that our seeming gloom and discord proceed from the wrong view that matter, self, or human will has power to make man or to unmake him. Christian Science teaches us, and enables us to prove, that man, made in God's own image and likeness, is vastly more real, enduring, and effective than his seeming counterfeit in matter could ever be. With the first glimpse of this great truth about man's true selfhood, the shadows which have been encompassing our path begin to fade away, and the way before us grows brighter.

Progress out of discord will attend us as long as we seek to bring our lives into closer relationship with God, the divine Mind. Barren experiences, reversal, and frustration may be our lot if we foolishly believe that through human will we can bend God's purpose to suit our whims and material desires. Such a course can only lead us back into the shadow, where the cross which we must carry is heavy, and the path dark and beset with pitfalls. But by our faith in God's presence and purpose we can rise above fear of evil. Then our cross will be seen to blossom with flowers. Although the difficult experience may not yet have come to an end, our attitude to it will have changed, and we shall have begun to acknowledge the omnipotence of good. As we persist in this refusal to give power to evil's claims upon us, we shall find ourselves lifted above the discordant experience. This is Christian Science healing, in which sickness and other errors of belief disappear in the presence of an illumined understanding of the allness and wholeness of God.

God is infinite Love, revealing Himself spontaneously for all who accept His guidance. This supreme Love is not reserved for those who are supposed to possess a superior intellect or environment. It unfolds in every heart made childlike by humble obedience to the divine promptings. To gain this childlike trust in good, we must use the key which Christian Science gives us. On pages 265 and 266 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the revered author of this great work, has written, "The pains of sense are salutary, if they wrench away false pleasurable beliefs and transplant the affections from sense to Soul, where the creations of God are good, 'rejoicing the heart.'" And she continues with this noble declaration: "Such is the sword of Science, with which Truth decapitates error, materiality giving place to man's higher individuality and destiny."

Sometimes it may seem that the healing which crowns the completion of a human problem is somewhat delayed. But the time should not be wasted, nor unhappy. Each day unfolds new flowers to gladden our ascending path if we abide faithfully by the rules of Christian Science. Just to declare trustingly that evil is powerless because God, good, is All-in-all is of itself enough to bring joy into a dark hour. And willingness to seek, in the inspired pages of Science and Health, the spiritual understanding of God's nature, and of man's undying relationship to Him, is the divine assurance that the cross has been laid aside, and that healing is at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

DE LA CRUZ A LA CORONA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CRISTO JESÚS, en aquella oración sublime que se menciona en el Evangelio de San Juan (17:15), hablando de sus discípulos, pronunció estas palabras: "No ruego que los quites del mundo, sino que los guardes del mal." Tenemos que guiarnos por esta oración inspirada, cuando el mal nos confronte, cualquiera que sea,—pecado, enfermedad o destrucción.

Hay una bellísima lámina en el poema ilustrado CHRIST AND CHRISTMAS (CRISTO Y LA NAVIDAD) por Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Su título es EL CAMINO. Enseña una vereda luminosa que conduce hacia el cielo, con una cruz obscura en primer plano, otra adornada con guirnaldas de flores y pájaros cerniéndose en el cielo alrededor de él un poco más allá, y a distancia, por encima de las nubes y tinieblas de la tierra, una corona. Gran consuelo se puede derivar de un estudio cuidadoso de este cuadro. Representa toda la historia de la vida humana e indica la divina y gloriosa herencia del hombre. Es la misión de la Ciencia Cristiana llevar la luz a los rincones obscuros y tenebrosos de nuestra experiencia cotidiana, elevarnos finalmente por encima de las tinieblas a un entendimiento pleno del patrimonio y de los privilegios que el hombre deriva de Dios.

No hay nada que parezca más importante al corazón humano que el deseo de estar libre de dolor e infortunio. Y este mismo deseo es en sí un paso en la dirección hacia la libertad. El próximo paso consiste en volver nuestro pensamiento hacia Dios, el Espíritu, porque nuestro Padre-Madre celestial es la fuente única e infalible de la alegría y prosperidad. Pero no podemos adelantar mucho en esta dirección, mientras nuestras esperanzas y ambiciones se concentren en la materia, en fines egoístas y propósitos voluntariosos. Tenemos que reconocer el hecho de que las aparentes tinieblas e infortunios por los cuales tenemos que pasar proceden del concepto erróneo de que la materia, el egoísmo o la voluntad humana tiene el poder de hacer o de deshacer al hombre. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña y nos capacita para probar que el hombre, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, es mucho más real, perdurable y eficaz que la falsificación aparente en la materia jamás podría serlo. Con el vislumbre primero de esta gran verdad acerca de la individualidad verdadera del hombre, las nieblas que han envuelto nuestro camino empiezan a disiparse y el camino delante de nosotros llega a ser cada vez más claro.

Saldremos progresivamente fuera de la discordia, en la proporción que nos esforcemos por poner nuestras vidas en un acuerdo más íntimo con Dios, la Mente divina. Desengaños, reveses y fracasos nos tocarán en suerte, mientras creamos equivocadamente que mediante la voluntad humana podemos influenciar el propósito de Dios para acomodar nuestros caprichos o deseos materiales. Tal curso no haría más que envolvernos otra vez en las nieblas, donde la cruz que tenemos que llevar es pesada, y el camino obscuro y lleno de trampas. Pero mediante nuestra fe en la presencia y el propósito de Dios nos podemos elevar por encima del temor del mal. Entonces nuestra cruz florecerá. Aunque la prueba por la cual estemos pasando no se haya acabado aún, nuestra actitud hacia ella habrá cambiado y empezaremos a reconocer la omnipotencia del bien. A medida que persistamos en negarnos a investir las pretensiones del mal con poder, nos encontraremos elevados por encima de la experiencia discordante. Esto es lo que llamamos curación según lá Ciencia Cristiana, en la cual la enfermedad y otros errores de la creencia desaparecen ante la presencia de un entendimiento iluminado de la totalidad y la entereza de Dios.

Dios es el Amor infinito, revelándose espontáneamente a todos los que aceptan Su dirección. Este Amor supremo no se reserva para los que por supuesto poseen un intelecto superior o se mueven en un ambiente escogido. Se desarrolla en todo corazón que se haya vuelto como el de un niño en obediencia humilde a la inspiración divina. Para obtener esta confianza en el bien a la semejanza de los niños, tenemos que hacer uso de la llave que la Ciencia Cristiana nos ofrece. En las páginas 265 y 266 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy, la venerada autora de esta gran obra, ha escrito: "Los dolores de los sentidos son saludables, si desarraigan las creencias erróneas acerca de placer en los sentidos, trasplantando los afectos de los sentidos al Alma, en donde las creaciones de Dios son buenas y 'alegran el corazón'." Y continúa con esta noble declaración: "Tal es la espada de la Ciencia, con la cual la Verdad descabeza al error, la materialidad cediendo a la individualidad y al destino superiores del hombre."

A veces puede parecer que la curación que corona la solución de algún problema humano se retarde un poco. Pero esto no quiere decir que el tiempo de espera ha de ser una temporada infructuosa o triste. Cada día nuevas flores aparecen para embellecer nuestro camino ascendente, si nos guiamos cuidadosamente por las reglas de la Ciencia Cristiana. La mera declaración de que el mal no tiene poder, porque Dios, el bien, es el Todo-entodo, es suficiente de por sí para llevar la luz de la alegría a una hora obscura. Y la determinación de buscar en las páginas inspiradas de nuestro libro de texto el entendimiento espiritual de la naturaleza de Dios y de la relación inmutable entre Dios y el hombre, nos gana la promesa divina de que nos vamos deshaciendo de la cruz y que la curación está cerca.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Press Conference Question ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

How much longer will President Roosevelt feel he can hold press conferences?

Will he, with his well-developed facility for repartee with the press, find it possible to continue submitting himself to bi-weekly quizzes from the press no matter how close the United States comes to war?

Correspondents began to wonder last week when Mr. Roosevelt answered half a dozen questions bearing on his plans for getting aid to Britain with the remark that Herr Hitler was just waiting to hear that same answer.

Popularity of the President's press conference apparently increases these days in inverse ratio to Mr. Roosevelt's ability to give out news. The day after his fireside chat, 218 newspapermen and women crowded into his oval office to see if he would disclose how he intends to implement his declaration of an unlimited national emergency. Including as it always does, a number of Government press agents, the group of active news writers equaled or surpassed all past attendance records.

After the President had told the reporters several times that they were asking just exactly the questions Herr Hitler would like to have answered and had refused to let them look at the eight pages of increased powers he has assumed by declaring a national emergency, one reporter was moved to inquire whether everything done in connection with the emergency would be secret.

Days of Wilson Recalled

The President replied, "No, not everything," with a slight emphasis on the "everything."

The whole conference harked back to the days of Woodrow Wilson, the President who invented the White House press conference. For two years Mr. Wilson met the press regularly twice a week. He allowed reporters to ask questions without submitting them beforehand in writing, as they were required to do later under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

After the Lusitania was sunk, President Wilson put an end to the conferences largely because of increasing difficulty of being discreet in his replies.

There was also talk that foreign correspondents were reporting confidential information to the embassies. Today, foreign correspondents, among them a German and a Japanese, still have access to President Roosevelt's press conferences and to those of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Tradition has it that they shall not ask questions, but there is no doubt that their presence or at least the privilege extended to them is one reason why the President is rapidly increasing his use of the baffling retorts that he has no news when asked for an opinion or that a question is much too "iffy."

The distaff side of the White House press corps has recently run into deep waters, too, with the discovery that at least one member of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences was abusing her professional status by making West Coast shipbuilders believe she had special privileges at the White House because she attended Mrs. Roosevelt's chats with the press. The lady is now persona non grata at the White House.

General Purge Likely

There are indications that the ousting of the feminine lobbyist may have a beneficial effect in starting a general purge of the membership of Mrs. Roosevelt's conferences. To attend the President's press conference regularly, a reporter must belong to the White House Correspondents Association which has strict rules forbidding members to do any business with the Government and requiring them to give their chief attention to news gathering or reporting.

The women have no association of their own. Stephen T. Early, the President's Press Secretary, has had general charge of admission to Mrs. Roosevelt's conferences. In general he has required only a letter of introduction from an editor stating that the applicant is "covering" for that paper. Such letters are apparently easily obtainable, judging from numbers of women who manage to attend Mrs. Roosevelt's conferences, yet are never seen covering other news stories in Washington.

After the incident of the lobbyist, Mrs. Roosevelt told the newswomen she would gladly accept any rules of admission they cared to draw up, but whether any of them will undertake the job of "purging" a conference now greatly out of bounds remains to be seen.

Old-time newspapermen who have seen various Presidents handle the press predict that Mr. Roosevelt will never give up his press conferences entirely even if the United States should enter the war. He seems to enoy skirting around ticklish questions. As long as he keeps on, undoubtedly Mrs. Roosevelt will too.

Yet as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson observed the other day, it is becoming more and more difficult to put Government "actions into words" for the benefit of the reading public.

The Country Speaks: Knoxville

Drought and Blackout at TVA ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

The builders of the Tennessee Valley Authority system planned on an occasional drought. They figured, in fact, that the reservoirs behind the dams where the power was to be made would serve two purposes; hold back water when there was too much, and store it up for use during dry spells. But they didn't figure on an unprecedented dry spell coming along at the same time as an unprecedented war.

That's why today there's a threat of a power shortage in the Southeast, why folks have been asked to conserve this precious war production ingredient. That's why TVA is once more a target for anti-New Deal barbs. And that's why the Office of Production Management in Washington is poring over plans for a new all-out dam-building program in the valley, and for a gigantic power pool system.

Meanwhile, users of TVA electricity in the valley, which includes most of Tennessee and part of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, are co-operating in an astonishingly unselfish fashion to save up power for the war production facilities and military establishments which dot this region.

Most important item of course is the huge aluminum plant at Alcoa, which makes about half our aluminum today—and you know aluminum is pretty important in making of airplanes. This plant even now is building facilities to double its capacity, and not far away ground is being scraped for a plant twice again as large.

When the effects of the long drought—Valley residents have seen no rain since April 25, the longest dry spell in 37 years—coupled with the enormously stepped-up production became fully evident the other day the Federal Power Commission, the War Department, TVA, and the five private power companies in the valley joined in a very frank appeal for less use of power. The users—and that means householders and farmers as well as shop owners—are using less of it. No grumbling. No criticizing. For example, the people of Atlanta are going without their White Way lighting system downtown. The Mayor of Nashville told city engineers to fire up and put back into use the City's abandoned steam generating plant. Knoxville cut down on power for municipal purposes.

The sacrifice—if it can be called that—means probably as much, though, to the valley farmer as to anyone. The coming of cheap TVA power meant he could not only have electric lights, but an electric stove and a refrigerator, and all the other usual household gadgets. Drive through the countryside down here eight years ago after dark and you'd see only an occasional light—from an oil lamp. Last week you'd have seen most every farm house lighted up like a beacon. Now there aren't so many lights once again.

That's one way the Tennessee Valley contributes to national defense. And they don't question it. They know what the drought means. They know how necessary the power is to make the wheels go around up at Alcoa.

And to those who might criticize the TVA builders for not foreseeing such an emergency the engineers and officials here point out that there is 120 per cent more power being used in the valley today than eight years ago—that's an expansion 50 per cent greater than the national average.

Were it not for TVA, they note, there would today be, not just a power shortage, but a "power vacuum."

To Change the Subject:

"Girls and Boys of the Graduating Class:" ..... *By Millicent J. Taylor*

Do you remember those high school commencements you have sweltered through: the senior boys in their white flannels—John and Max and rowdy Chevis—with hair slicked back, marching stiffly into rows of seats down in front just behind those girls in their white organdy frocks charmingly conscious only of their bouquets and of all eyes upon them?

Do you remember the heat rolling up under the old gym roof? The valedictorian (otherwise just Bing and a good scout) struggling through his memorized morsel of oratory? The dutiful parents in the audience?

And then the Commencement speaker, imported from some near-by college or church, valiantly giving timely advice to youngsters he never saw before—saying the usual thing about "youth," "the future" and "responsible citizens"?

Do you remember, too, how the June bug bumbling into you roused you from a welcome but embarrassing nap, how your own Betty and your neighbor's Jack sat behind masks of polite, fixed attention—although knowing them you knew the one to be thinking of Martha's dance at the Country Club and the other of a cool swim in the Lake?

On Its Way Out

Did you know that this sort of ordeal is evidently on the way out? That in more and more high schools today the commencement program is now run by the young people themselves? That it provides opportunity for the school, through the pupils, to share with interested townspeople what it has been trying to do, what education is all about?

Teachers have a pedagogical name for it—as teachers must have for anything they consider educationally important! "The Vitalized Commencement," they call it. And it does seem to have come alive.

For you don't need a June bug to rouse you at this kind. You have in your hand a pupil-designed, block-printed program. The stage is set with murals, and you have been looking at fascinating pupil-planned exhibits. There is music, yes, but not a march played by some outsider. This music expresses the theme for the program and has come right out of everyday school life. There are tableaux or pageants, too, that the children themselves have developed. All is disarmingly imperfect, but sincere and genuine.

Progress Traced

Perhaps through the music, choric speaking, drama, and informal talks an overview of the modern American high school is given you. Or, as in one school, early American education may be depicted,—the dame schools, New England academies and such—and you thereby realize the extent of today's progress. Perhaps you are shown the opportunities of youth in a democracy, or how your school trains for a use of leisure. Some aspect of democracy was the theme of many a commencement program of this sort last June; and we have information from the National Education Association, which has been encouraging these "vitalized commencements," that "defense" will keynote many a one in the next few days.

The heat waves may roll. Indeed, Chevis and Bing and Elsbeth may be even hotter, as they pull apart the great curtain to reveal the tableaux, or to push their "principals" out upon the stage. But they won't realize it. Nor, provided you are not somewhere else attending the old-style kind of commencement, will you. You will all be far too busy adding to your own education.

Parachutists: Shock Troops of Modern War Tactics

Greater employment of men dropped from air expected in process of surrounding enemy.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—German parachutists have played a spectacular and significant role in the Nazi attack upon Crete. They have given an example of a form of warfare from which more, rather than less, is going to be heard.

When the Russian parachutists dropped on Petsamo during the Soviet-Finnish war, the world was inclined to take the maneuver as a stunt—and to point out that the attackers were quickly liquidated.

But in the Low Countries—and in Crete—the story has been a different one. So serious has been the example that both Britain and the United States have intensified their own efforts to train and equip parachutists for what is becoming an important aspect of "envelopment"—the military process of surrounding the enemy.

In the United States a program for training 2,000 parachute troops by November is under way at Fort Benning, Ga. In Britain the program is on an even larger scale, but the exact number of troops remains a military secret.

Shock Troop of Air

How do these parachute troops work?

We know that a German airborne division is composed of some 7,000 men. It has rifle regiments and a machine-gun regiment. It is equipped with 77-m, 75-mm, and 37-mm artillery. It has its own reconnaissance, signal, and engineer units. Part of this grouping of air troops is intended to be landed by plane and glider—after the parachutists have seized and held a suitable airport or landing field.

But of the 'chutists themselves little has been told. The story, quite obviously, is not permitted to come out of Germany. But from the experiments which the British are conducting—and from the training which the British are giving their own parachute troops, the method of operation and the purposes of these "shock troops of the air" can be accurately described.

And it is only now that this writer is able to describe the work of the British parachute force—for it has hitherto been one of the closely guarded military secrets on this island. It provides a prototype which illuminates the methods in whatever air force parachute troops are found.

Trained as Individualists

Parachuting from low altitudes dramatizes the roles these men have to play. But their job begins only after they have freed themselves from their harness, upon making a landing. The major part of their training, therefore, is concerned with making them first-class fighting individualists, co-ordinated for carrying out any particular task for which they were landed. They must be capable of looking after themselves without officers until such time as they can make their way back to their own lines or to a point whence they can be rescued by sea, air, or land.

This means that they are trained to be resourceful in fieldcraft, able "to live on the land," to fight alone or in small parties on guerrilla lines, and be prepared for anything.

Naturally, only the best type of brave, self-reliant, quick-thinking soldier is regarded as suitable for this work, and Britain's parachutists are not a corps into which men are drafted in the ordinary way. It is comprised entirely of volunteers from all regiments, and they are accepted only if graded "A-1 plus" physically, and if their fitness in other respects is established beyond doubt by means of exacting tests of various kinds.

Fully-qualified parachute troops wear a special woven badge on the left sleeve just below the shoulder, and receive especially high pay. They retain their original regimental connections and continue to wear their regimental badges.

Americans have found their way into this corps, as they have into other sections of the British Army.

Test Comes After Landing

"People think the drops we make are spectacular feats," one of these American 'chutists told me, discussing his latest activities. He also served in the Spanish civil war. "By the time we have done a few descents, there seems to be nothing to it—certainly nothing to what we have to do after landing."

This is because they undergo a period of carefully graded training in the technique of descents before they actually make any real ones. To begin with, they learn to step off confidently from platforms of various heights and land relaxed, ready to roll or tumble in the way learned from special classes under gymnastic instructors.

Contact With Ground

They are able eventually to do this as a matter of course from 20 feet or so, they also become accustomed to swinging about in parachute harness suspended from a beam while learning how to obtain the maximum control of their equilibrium and direction by pulling on cords. Then they go up in a captive balloon for their first drops, and by that time these accomplished trainees realize that people prepared as they are have nothing to fear from the descent itself. Casualties in training are negligible.

The next step is to come down ment from catching on the plane floor as they drop through it, and are ready for action as infantry-speed, rush to the container, throw off the gabardine jacket they wear to keep personal equipment, contraptions rather like oversized bed rolls or officer's field valises attached to a parachute of special color. The men keep an eye on this as they descend and, freeing themselves, they unharness with split-second from a moving airplane which introduces the fresh factor of lateral wind force, especially in connection with actual contact with the ground, and from this experience they learn again that the odds against a mishap are far longer than they are, say, in Rugby football. Therefore they have no hesitation about dropping through the hole in an airplane floor, although, as one parachutist remarked beforehand, "Most people never lose that qualmy, excited feeling you get as you crouch for the start of a track race."

Here is what the scene is actually like in a Whitley Bomber when the time for making the drop arrives and the pilot (ordinarily an air force officer) presses the button that lights up a special signal in the cabin. The first parachutist to go is already sitting with his legs dangling through the circular hole, and as soon as he is gone the next man takes his place and the boys tumble out in rapid sequence at intervals of approximately one second.

With them go separately parachuted parcels containing equipmen armed with automatic weapons, abundant ammunition rations, concentrated food and any other special gear they may require.

Normally, the men from one plane drop within 40 yards of each other, so that co-ordination is not so difficult as is probably supposed.

The whole secret of their ability to descend from surprisingly low altitudes I am not allowed to indicate more precisely than by saying that below 500 feet a device known as the static cord is used. The method whereby this is attached to a plane is a secret, but the principle of the device is that one end is attached to the plane and the other to the man's parachute, so that when he falls to the limit of the cord's length it pulls out his parachute from a satchel worn on his back and the silk opens out automatically.

This leaves the parachutist with both hands free, spares him all need to consider pulling a ripcord and enables him to concentrate on the details of landing, which he can regulate to some extent by pulling the cords attaching him to the chute. The scope in this matter is limited, however, because while he can change direction slightly—to avoid some obstacle for example—by spilling out some supporting air from beneath the distended edge of the parachute, he is bound to accelerate the speed of his fall by doing so.

Many misconceptions exist as to the apparel worn by parachutists to minimize the shock of landing. One of these is that the men wear boots fitted with springs. They do not. The only special protection for their feet is a rubber-soled, leather boot reaching well up on the shins. Beneath their socks they wear an elastic anklet of the type favored by athletes.

Detachable Pads on Knees

They also wear detachable rubber pads on their knees in case they are thrown forward in landing, as they usually are. To cope with such an eventuality they also wear a flying helmet reinforced with a rubber wedge at the nape of the neck to crown the head, and for this they substitute a tin hat after landing.

The rest of the uniform is a pair of regulation service woolen gloves and ordinary British battledress.

And the rest of the job is to battle as specialized infantrymen. For this they have elaborate, diversified preparation that is never finished and which includes advanced physical training with special reference to individual combat, marksmanship, reconnaissance, map-reading, elementary astronomy, practical campcraft, conversational foreign language and demolition work. Parachutists afford an excellent example of co-operation between services, for they have air officers in supreme command, and while actually aboard plane are under RAF orders, while their ground training is provided by the Army, and when on land they are under direct military control.

Wide World: International

Surprises Commonplace in Modern War

Somewhere in England (top) the air is filled with parachutists during a demonstration at a secret Air Force station where the Army and Air Force are co-operating in training these troops. At center left is a British trooper dropping from a dummy fuselage. Counterbalance weights enable him to fall at the same speed as in outside practice. Careful inspection is made of the harness of the parachutes before the men are allowed to go aloft, as shown in the picture at center right. Below—Blimp training for Britain's parachute troops.

U. S. Spreads Its War Wings: Unbeatable Planes Its Aim

Glenn L. Martin, builder of some of the world's fastest airplanes, outlines the problem of air rearmament in terms of design.

By Glenn L. Martin
President, The Glenn L. Martin Company

BALTIMORE, Md.—To keep ahead of our potential enemies in the air, we American aircraft manufacturers are being called upon to design and produce airplanes that are at once invulnerable and overwhelming. I am not being funny. That is the serious goal toward which we must strive constantly—using for comparatives the known striking and defensive powers of the other fellow's equipment.

Let's put it another way. If we can produce in quantities airplanes of all classes that are faster and more heavily and intelligently armed and protected against the bullets of possible enemies, then we will enjoy superiority. But if we fail in any one of these departments, our superiority is subject to dispute.

Of course, the entire burden does not fall on the shoulders of the manufacturers; it is shared by the Army and Navy, whose trained observers are ceaselessly appraising the world's warplanes. It is through their findings that we get our directives from the armed services, whose materiel officers tell us what our new airplanes must do. It is up to us to design and build them to these requirements.

World War II was young when we recognized glaring weaknesses in the combat planes of both of the chief contenders. The German craft were faster, but they were weak in their defenses. The British ships were slower, but they had more guns, greater fire power.

American military airplanes, then, must be faster than the German types and more heavily defended than the British, if they are to be the best. Too, allowances must be made for forthcoming improvements of foreign aircraft, not to mention some improvements of our own.

The United States has held one tremendous advantage. At the time war flamed in Europe, we had high-powered engines already in production, while neither Britain nor Germany had anything much over 1,200 horsepower. In addition, we already had even higher powered engines past the design stage and almost ready for production, and our engines quickly proved their greater reliability and longer service.

A development of great importance in this country also has been the long-range flying-boat patrol bomber type. With defensive power enormously increased, these ships are designed for long service away from their bases. Their great range and their speed allow them to cover vast areas of ocean, both independently and in co-operation with the surface fleets.

Of course, there are other things to be considered in the comparative values of airplanes. Maneuverability is a factor. Durability is another. Bomb-sights may give one air force an important edge over another. Certain other equipment may add greatly to operational efficiency. A sufficient distribution of types counts heavily.

But, in the main, the ability of an airplane to defend itself from certain onslaught is the critical consideration.

Soviet 'Chutists Again Show How

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 4

Soviet parachutists in a mock attack yesterday overpowered guards at an airdrome and seized a radio station in a demonstration at an All-Russian aviation meet at Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

Automatically opening parachutes were used as well as oxygen apparatus for high altitude jumping. Dummies were dropped first to cause defenders to waste ammunition.

Braves' Right Fielder Lifts Average—McSpaden May Create Stir at Fort Worth

Moore's Hitting Streaks Numerous This Campaign

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gene Moore is in a hitting streak. The quiet Texan from Lancaster has one every once in a while, and when he does, it takes better-than-average pitching to cool him off. He clouted everything safe the Pittsburgh mound staff threw at him and hoped to continue against the high-flying Cardinals, who are at Braves Field through Friday.

Moore's offensive streaks have been more numerous than usual this spring. He got off on the right foot in the opening series with the Phillies, soaring to .545. Shortly thereafter the Dodgers dropped him to .292, but he bounced back to .386 a week later. He stayed well over the .300 mark during early May, yet slumped under the so-called charmed level when the Braves took their first trip West.

However, Manager Casey Stengel gave the right fielder a brief rest while the club was in Philadelphia last week and his return to action against the Pirates was the signal for another spurt at the plate. By picking up seven straight hits while Frankie Frisch was in town, Gene climbed back to .304. Not even Pinky Higgins' consecutive hitting record of 12, established with the Red Sox in 1938, was safe when the Texan faced the Cardinals.

Although he isn't boasting about it, Stengel gets credit for the improved hitting of Moore. Casey changed Gene's stance in the box and also the position of his hands on the bat. An effort was made to do this a year ago. But Gene had been around a while and was slow to drop his old habits. He could take the Stengel advice in practice, but with an opposing pitcher glaring at him from the hill, the outfielder would forget his new tricks. However, judging by his average, which eventually may be a new high for his stay in the National League, the manager's teachings are now bearing fruit.

Cooney at .314

With Moore hitting, Johnny Cooney still up to .314, Buddy Hassett at .323 and Babe Dahlgren showing signs of awakening, the Braves are looking stronger at the plate. When little Lloyd Waner gets back in there, the Boston offense will represent the scoring threat it did a month ago. Stengel will probably alternate Dahlgren and Hassett at first base, according to the pitching. Buddy will swing against right-handers and Babe when a southpaw is working for the enemy.

Dahlgren drove in two runs yesterday as the Braves dropped their series final to the Pirates, 9-5, to take the Boston run-producing lead at 24. Right behind him is Max West, whose .169 average early today was a disgrace. The Californian is due for a stretch on the bench.

Rowell Better

Incidentally, Bama Rowell's hitting has picked up during the past week. He had an unbroken string of seven games at the start of the Cardinal series this afternoon and was up to .270. This mark is far from his normal pace, of course, but it takes a long time to come back when you have been down as low as .200. Sibby Sisti, too, picked up in the Pittsburgh set. He made four hits in nine official tries and drove in three runs.

The Cardinals came to Boston in a first-place tie with the Dodgers and with Harry Gumbert ready to pitch. Gumbert, you will recall, joined the St. Louis club in a trade with the Giants, as Bill McGee went to the Polo Grounds. McGee has been no better under Bill Terry than he was with Billy Southworth, but Gumbert is the hottest member of the Cardinal staff. His record is five and one. In succession he has beaten the Braves, Dodgers, Pirates and Reds. At St. Louis he blanked the Braves on six hits. The win over Cincinnati was a four-hitter.

Johnny Mize was out of action during the series at Ebbets Field, which probably explains why the Cards dropped two out of three to their chief rivals. Johnny Hopp, a good all-around hustler, is playing first base. But there is no substitute for Mize.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox and Indians, rained out of their night game yesterday, will try to play it this evening. . . . The two top batters in the big leagues this morning were Ted Williams, at .424, and Joe Cronin, at .372. . . . Dick Errickson was married to Dorothy Brignoli of Vineland, N. J., at Brookline last night. . . . The two had been engaged since last Christmas. . . . Gene Moore was best man. . . . Chet Ross has delivered two pinch hits in four tries for the Braves, but is still several weeks away from returning to the regular line-up.

Local Box Score

Braves

PITTSBURG	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine 2b	6	1	1	1	5	3	0
Handley 3b	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Elliott rf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	2	1	4	1	3	1
Van Robays lf	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Fletcher 1b	5	2	2	2	5	1	0
Di Maggio cf	3	2	1	1	2	0	0
Lopez c	4	2	3	5	5	1	0
Heintzelman p	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Bowman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	9	12	18	27	12	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	1	2	2	2	4	1
Cooney cf	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	2	2	11	0	0
West lf	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Manno lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
P. Waner lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Moore rf	4	1	4	4	1	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lamanna p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Ross	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Wietelmann	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	14	14	27	12	1

*Batted for Javery in eighth. †Ran for Ross in eighth. ‡Batted for Sullivan in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pittsburgh	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	0—9
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—5

Runs batted in, Lopez 4, Heintzelmann 2, Gustine, Vaughan, Dahlgren 2, Sisti, Masi, Ross. Two-base hit, Elliott. Three-base hit, Lopez. Home run, Vaughan. Stolen base, Di Maggio. Double plays, Handley, Gustine and Fletcher. Left on base, Pittsburgh 10, Boston 13. Base on balls, by Heintzelman 5, by Lamanna 4, by Javery, by Sullivan 2. Struck out, by Heintzelman 5, by Tobin, by Javery, by Sullivan. Hits, off Heintzelman, 11 in 7 2-3 innings; off Bowman, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Lamanna, 4 in 2 2-3 innings; off Tobin, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Javery, 0 in 2 innings; off Sullivan, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Heintzelman. Losing pitcher, Lamanna. Time, 2h. 40. Umpires, Jorda, Barr and Sears. Attendance (actual), 1,776.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Rules Changes May Help With Warner System

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — W. A. (Bill) Alexander, head coach at Georgia Tech and a member of the Football Rules Committee, feels that the recent alteration which allows the ball to be handed forward to any player behind the line of scrimmage will be a definite aid to exponents of the Warner system of play.

"The ball may be handed first from one backfield man to another back of the line of scrimmage, or may be handed forward to a lineman who has come out of the line of scrimmage and who is at least one yard back of the line of scrimmage when he receives the ball," Alexander explains.

"I believe the exponents of the Warner system will benefit from this rule because it will help them on their double reverses. They can fake a man coming behind and then hand the ball off in front after a complete spin. It will not be greatly different from the present double reverse, however."

Syracuse Player Signs Contract In Pro Baseball

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—Charles E. Holly, fleet center fielder and co-captain of the Syracuse University baseball team, signed a contract yesterday with the Syracuse Chiefs of the International League, the day after graduating from Syracuse. The contract was immediately optioned to Springfield of the Eastern League.

Holly worked out with the Chiefs last night and reported in Springfield to Coach Rabbit Maranville today before a scheduled double-header.

Holly made only one error in four years of college baseball and led his team's hitting with .367. The team won 16 of 20 games. Holly is from Hartford, Conn.

Enlist as Marines

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Raymond A. Frick, of Bloomfield, N. J., 1940 football captain at the University of Pennsylvania, and Anthony Caputo, of Montclair, N. J., star baseball and basketball player, have enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, University officials announced.

Frick and Caputo, who will enter the Marine officers' Training School at Quantico, Va., July 1, will graduate tomorrow.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tommy Hughes, Phillies—His one-hit pitching handcuffed Cubs 7-0.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers — Hit double and single, driving in two runs, in 4-2 win over Yankees.

Whitey Wyatt, Dodgers—Blanked Cardinals, 6-0, with six hits.

Al Lopez, Pirates — Walloped triple and two singles, driving in four runs, in 9-5 win over Braves.

Bob Carpenter, Giants—Whipped Reds, 7-3, with five-hit hurling.

Roy Cullenbine, Browns, and Jake Early, Senators—Made five hits each as Browns won 14-12 slugfest, Cullenbine getting two doubles and triple. Early hit a home run.

Boston Batting

Braves

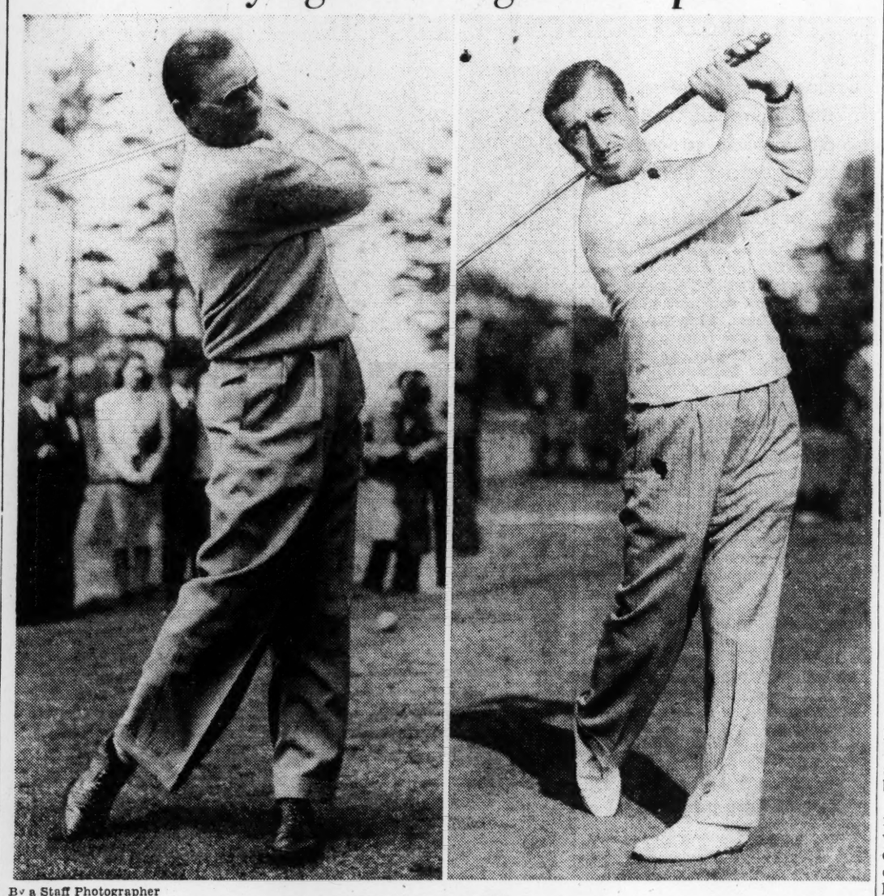
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ross	4	0	2	0	1	.500
L. Waner	32	6	15	0	3	.469
Hassett	31	5	10	0	4	.323
Cooney	121	13	38	0	7	.314
Moore	138	17	42	1	10	.304
Rowell	159	20	43	3	11	.270
Miller	151	18	38	3	19	.252
Masi	31	3	7	0	3	.226
Dahlgren	143	17	31	6	24	.217
Sisti	89	9	19	1	9	.213
Berres	83	6	15	0	6	.181
West	124	17	21	6	23	.169
Manno	18	1	3	0	4	.167
P. Waner	56	2	8	0	3	.143
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams*	132	38	56	8	32	.424
Cronin	148	34	55	4	30	.372
Di Maggio	167	40	58	0	15	.347
Tabor	130	15	39	6	31	.300
Fox	64	8	19	0	7	.297
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	145	33	40	7	36	.276
Pytlak	101	11	26	0	10	.257
Peacock	67	7	15	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	66	6	13	1	6	.197
Finney	140	21	27	1	14	.193
Hale	23	4	4	0	0	.174
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

*Leading American League.

Carrying New England Hopes



By a Staff Photographer

Play in U. S. Open Tomorrow

Upon Harold McSpaden of Winchester, left, and Tony Manero of Salem rest the major hopes of New England for a victory in this year's national open golf championship which begins at Fort Worth, Texas, tomorrow. In the past few years McSpaden has been a most consistent performer, while Manero already has an open title to his credit. Tony won the 1936 championship at Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey.

Golfers Find It Difficult To Match Par at Colonial

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 4 (AP)—Contestants for the 45th U. S. open golf championship played all the holes on the championship Colonial Club course for the first time yesterday, and only two came even close to its par 70.

One was curly-haired Leo Mallory of Bridgeport, Conn., who came in late in the afternoon with a 69. The other was P. G. A. title-holder Byron Nelson.

Nelson, teaming with defending open champion Lawson Little, finished all square in a match against veterans Tommie Armour and Gene Sarazen and in doing so shot a one-over-par 71. He holed out a 45-foot chip shot for a birdie 3 at the tough third hole, and rolled in a 20-foot putt for another birdie at the 12th.

Par on New Holes

Nelson was one of few players to par the three holes that were opened this afternoon—the 220-yard par 3 third, the compressed-fairway fifth, 469 yards and par 4, and over-the-river par 3 13th, 192 yards.

Little, who got off line a bit more than he liked and sliced one into the river on No. 5, had a 74, a score matched by Armour. Sarazen rapped in a 30-foot putt for a birdie on the ninth, a 20-footer for another on the 12th, and a 25-footer for a deuce on the 13th to card a 73.

Up in the high figures were two of the front-ranking choices, Henry Picard and Ben Hogan. Picard reported a "78 without even playing out the 18th hole," and Hogan a 79.

Other Efforts

Among the other practice efforts were a 74 for Fred Haas, Jr., and a 76 for his dad, both from New Orleans; 74 for Horton Smith; 72 for former champion Tony Manero and 76 for Billy Burke, another former winner; 76 for Jug McSpaden, the man who played the front nine in 31 Monday; 73 for Clayton Hefner, Carolina's 220-pound slugger; and 74 for Johnny (still the well-dressed) Farrell, 1928 winner in a play-off with Bobby Jones.

Samuel Jackson Snead of Hot Springs, Va., after deciding early in the day he wouldn't even try a practice round because of his back, went out on the course but didn't keep score. Afterwards he went back to the putting green and stayed there three hours.

'Connie Mack Night' At Comiskey Park

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Connie Mack, baseball patriarch, will be in the spotlight again tonight.

His surging Athletics will play the Chicago White Sox in the first night game of the season at Comiskey Park, the event being officially designated as "Connie Mack Night."

The Chicago club will present the venerable baseball leader with a plaque and call on him for a few words at home plate before the contest begins.

The Athletics have won 13 of their last 16 games and are only four and a half games behind the leading Cleveland Indians.

Track Captain

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4 (AP)—Francis J. Maloney of Worcester today was elected captain of the Holy Cross track team for next season.

Maloney, a junior, was unbeaten in distance races this spring and recently won the two-mile championship in the New England Intercollegiates.

Motorboat Shorts

A bill has been passed in the Florida state legislature abolishing the personal tax that has been levied in the past on recreational craft visiting Florida waters during the winter months.

* * *

The Small Craft Harbor Association and the Chamber of Commerce Planning Committee of Cleveland, Ohio, have submitted to city officials plans for two marinas on Lake Erie at Edgewater Park and White City.

* * *

Charles D. Pulis, race committee chairman of the New Jersey State Championships has sent out an advance circular on this year's titular regatta at Lake Hopatcong. The races, on July 12 and 13, will be for inboards only.

* * *

Placed back on the ouboard regatta calendar this year is the General Dawes Trophy race to be run at Marietta, Ohio, on July 4 and 5. Sponsors are the American Legion Post No. 64 of Marietta and the Mid-East Outboard Association.

Advertising Golf

The Ekwanok County Club course in Manchester, Vt., will be the scene of the Summer Advertising Golf Association's 37th annual championship June 26-29, it was announced by Ray McCarthy, president of the organization.

In addition to annexing the title, the victor will gain a leg on the massive silver Barber Cup.

John Wheeler, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., won the crown last year at Spring Lake, N. J.

McCoy Is Nearer Draft Duty With Petition Denied

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 4 (AP)—The call of the bugles drew a little closer today for Benny McCoy, the Philadelphia Athletics' second baseman.

McCoy's appeal for a classification delaying his induction into the Army under the Selective Service Act was denied by his regional appeal board late yesterday.

The board upheld a decision of McCoy's local board and approved the Class 1-A rating which makes him eligible for immediate Army service. He had appealed on the grounds that he had dependents.

Draft officials said McCoy probably would be called later this month, although as yet no June quota has been assigned his district.

Milwaukee Team May Be Sold This Week

MILWAUKEE, June 4 (AP)—George Trautman, President of the American Association, revealed yesterday that the Milwaukee Association baseball team might be sold this week.

The league President did not reveal who was interested in buying the club.

The Milwaukee Brewers have won only 11 of 40 games this year. They are in last place in the Association.

Shoffner Signed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Milburn Shoffner, veteran major league southpaw, has been acquired from the New York Giants to bolster the pitching department of the slumping Memphis Chicks, Vice-President Frank Longinotti announces.

Shoffner, who worked in 20 games for the world champion Cincinnati Reds last year, winning one and losing none, will join the Chicks at once.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Pittsburgh at New York (night) postponed, rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn, postponed, rain.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (night), postponed, west grounds.

American League

New York at Detroit, postponed, rain and cold.
Boston at Cleveland (night).
Philadelphia at Chicago (night).
Washington at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

(Only games scheduled)
Chicago at Brooklyn (night).
St. Louis at Boston.

American League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

Frick Succeeds Hogate

GREENCASTLE, Ind. (AP)—Ford C. Frick, President of the National Baseball League, has been elected an alumni member of the joint board of trustees and visitors of DePauw University, from which he was graduated in 1915.

Frick will succeed Kenneth C. Hogate of New York, President of the Wall Street Journal, who retires this month.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Dodgers whipped St. Louis Cardinals 11-1, and advanced to within one game of first place.

Winchester Pro Is Playing Consistent Golf at Present

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If medal performance of the past few weeks mean anything, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester is going to create a stir in the ranks of the nation's best golfers who are to tee off in the United States open championship at Fort Worth, Texas, tomorrow.

Jug, along with former open champion Tony Manero of Salem, Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., and Bennie Toski of Dalton, Mass., is representing this section and at this writing appears to have the best chances of the quartet of finishing near or at the top.

Last May 14 McSpaden turned on the heat to score a 70-68—138 at The Country Club in Brookline to win the M. G. A's Big Eight tournament by three strokes and defeat such present open favorites as Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, and Lawson Little, current title-holder. A week later his medal score in the Goodall round robin tournament was 513 for the seven rounds, and this score was still ahead of Hogan and Little. Nelson did not play in this event. Jug, incidentally, was tied with Paul Runyan at medal, although Paul won the tournament with the greatest number of net holes won at match play.

Most Consistent

Despite Manero's winning of the title in 1936, Jug has been this region's most consistent performer in the open. For the past five years his 72-hole totals have not gone above 300, (293, 289, 299, 295, and 294), and for these five years he has been tied for 12th, 9th, 16th, 19th, and 18th, respectively. Both scores and order of finish read back from 1940.

In practice rounds over the Colonial course in Fort Worth this week, the Winchester pro has carded the best nine, a 31 for the outgoing trip. He could not report his full score because several of the holes had been closed off.

Despite McSpaden's success in keeping ahead of Hogan, Nelson, and Little the past several weeks, there are a few more outstanding golfers whom he will also have to beat if he hopes to win the championship. Among them are Ralph Guldahl, who learned the game in Texas, who has won two open titles and definitely wants a third, and who had a 67 in a practice round Monday. And then there are Jimmy Demaret, another Texan, Sammy Snead, if he plays, and Runyan, whose accuracy may compensate for his lack of distance on Colonial's testing, narrow fairways.

Short Shots

The Colonial Club course is one of the newer ones in Texas . . . Six years ago there were cattle grazing and corn growing on the spot, and until a year ago it was just another course . . . With Dean Woods, the golf engineer, working on it, however, it has been made into a chamionship layout . . . With changes this week, the course now measures 7,005 yards on the card, although several of the players are questioning the length of some of the holes . . . They have found the yardage marked for several of the holes inconsistent with the club they would ordinarily use for that distance.

* * *

If any contestant matches par of 70 for four rounds, he will break Guldahl's record of 281, set at Oakland Hills in 1937 . . . Chick Evans' score of 286 at Minikahda Club in Minneapolis in 1916 was the record for the open until 1936, although it was tied by Gene Sarazen at Fresh Meadow in 1932 . . . Manero lowered it to 282 in 1936, and then came Guldahl to bring it down another stroke the following year.

* * *

Only five amateurs have ever won the open, and it does not appear as though that number would be increased this year . . . Francis Ouimet, Jerry Travers, Chick Evans, Bobby Jones, and Johnny Goodman are the amateur winners . . . Because of Jones' four victories, though, the amateurs have eight titles to their credit.

* * *

Lowest round ever scored in the open was a 66 by Gene Sarazen . . . That score has been equalled by Johnny Goodman, Walter Hagen, Tom Creavy, Jimmy Thomson, and Clayton Heafner . . . Sam Snead holds the record for the lowest opening round, a 67 at Canterbury last year.

Hockey Player Plans Return For Air Tour

TORONTO, June 4 (CP) — Five years ago, Neil Farrell of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a member of a hockey team that played in Berlin and now he is looking forward to an opportunity to return to Germany and shoot more than goals.

Farrell is stationed here as a pilot in training with the Royal Canadian Air Force. He has had previous experience and is credited with 80 hours in the air.

For four years Farrell was a member of the New York Athletic Club's hockey team. In the winter of 1936 he toured Europe with the Massachusetts Rangers, visiting Prague, Berlin, Milan, London, and other centers.

Semi-Pro Plans For All-America

NEW YORK (AP)—Forty-eight young players, one from each state, will be named on the 1941 All-America sandlot baseball honor roll, President Ray Dumont of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress announced.

The outstanding player will be selected from each of the state tournaments instead of naming the 16 best from the finals at Wichita as has been the custom. Only players without previous organized baseball experience will be eligible for the award.

Pounding Ball Again

By a Staff Photographer

Babe Dahlgren (left) and Gene Moore

Moore, coming back after a short rest, made seven straight hits in the Pittsburgh series at Braves Field. The right fielder sported a .304 average as the locals opened with the Cardinals this afternoon. Dahlgren returned to first base yesterday and picked up two hits.

Ski Association To Replace FIS Now Under Way

MONTREAL, June 4 (CP) — Harry Pangman, Chairman of the Laurentian Zone, Canadian Amateur Ski Association, said that plans were under way to replace the Federation Internationale de Ski in the Americas by a Pan-American Ski Federation.

Plans for the step to break away from the organization recognized as the governing body of skiing for many years, but now controlled by Nazi-dominated countries, were made at a meeting that preceded the C. A. S. A. annual meeting here in May, Pangman said. Since that time, he added, Roger Langley, President of the United States National Ski Association, had announced withdrawal of his organization from the F. I. S.

"The F. I. S. technically ceased to exist with the invasion of Norway," Pangman said, "for at that time Maj. N. R. Oestgaards, President of the F. I. S. for seven years, fled from the country and left all the records behind him."

A meeting of what was claimed to be the F. I. S. was held at Cortina, Italy, last year, but only those countries dominated by Germany sent delegates.

Component parts of the new Pan-American Ski Federation, if its organization is completed, would be the United States National Ski Association, the C. A. S. A., and the Chile Ski Association.

Changes in Two Events Involve Five Colleges

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Changes in two events involving five colleges in last Saturday's I. C. 4-A. track and field meet were announced yesterday by Refereee Rupert B. Thomas of Princeton after he and the judges ran off the moving pictures of the 700-yard dash and 220-yard low hurdles.

In the dash, Jared Fangboner of the title-winning New York University team was moved up from fourth to a dead-heat for third with George Kroupar of Pennsylvania, who originally was placed fifth. Jack Doolan of Georgetown was dropped from third to fifth.

The movies also showed Francis McCaffery, Columbia sophomore, finished fifth in the hurdles instead of George Greene of Yale.

The shift in places lifted N. Y. U.'s number of points to 31, Penn.'s to 10¾, Columbia's to six and dropped Georgetown to 11 and Yale to 4¼.

Brown Elects Captains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5 (AP)—Irving "Bud" Patterson of Hamilton, R. I., and Henry Loeb, 3rd, of Memphis, Tenn., have been elected captains of the 1942 Brown golf and tennis teams, respectively. Patterson, a junior, played No. 1 on the 1941 Brown golf team and lost only one match during the season. Loeb, a sophomore, was No. 2 on the tennis team.

N. Y. U. Elects Vecchio

New York University's baseball team has elected Edward G. Vecchio captain for next season. The captain-elect has seen action as a first baseman, outfielder and pitcher and has been one of the team's leading hitters for the last two years.

Around The Hub

Need Revival

An approach to the athletic directors around these parts about the appalling decline of college sports brings the usual plea about economical budgets. Although many local alumni might take issue with this column in claiming that: "As Harvard goes, so goes the local college sports success," that seems to be the story.

There was a time—rather dim to recall now— when Harvard hovered near the top in all college sports and the local colleges sought to rival the Crimson. Today Harvard is coasting at a mediocre level in the sports world and college athletics have sunk to a regrettable depth.

You can visit almost any collegiate athletic field apart from football and feel practically alone regarding attendance. Even the student body hastens past the field bent upon other interests. It would seem like a time for the college athletic directors locally—Harvard included—to get together and see if something can't be done. There must be an answer.

* * *

According to Eddie Brietz of the Associated Press, local baseball fans may reserve their sympathies for Wes Farrell, former Red Sox pitcher and recently released by the Braves. He is proving a success as manager in the Bi-State League and has brought his team from the cellar to third place.

* * *

It will be interesting to see how well Frank Reagan, Penn football and baseball star, will do in organized baseball. He batted .383 in the Eastern Intercollegiate League and lead the stolen base department with 16 in 12 games. He caught regularly for Penn and sometimes pitched. He has signed with the Lancaster Red Roses of the Interstate League.

* * *

The 63d Anniversary Tournament of the Eastern Archery Association takes place at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., June 25, 26, 27, and 28. Entertainment includes movies and dancing Wednesday night; "Made-your-bows" amateur stunt night Thursday; annual meeting Friday night; and banquet, awarding of prizes, and dancing Saturday night.

* * *

This week end will bring the Sears Cup tennis competition to Longwood and it will be worth noting whether there is any spectator interest.

* * *

Herb Gallagher has finished his season coaching the Northeastern University nine and now is playing a little himself. He has twice gone in as relief pitcher for Lynn in the New England League and won decisions. He will help Joe McDonough manage Newport, Vt., in the Twin-State League this summer.

* * *

All Saturday games at Braves Field this summer will be started at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m. Saturday will continue as Ladies' Day.

* * *

Mrs. Hubert Boynton and Mrs. W. Shirley Barnard of Andover won the W. G. A.'s four-ball medal-play tournament at Salem yesterday. Their net 69 was one stroke better than that posted by Ruth Wilcox and Mrs. John Nies of United Shoe. Margaret Curtis and Mrs. H. Warren Beard won low gross honors with a 77.

* * *

Harry Cleverly, former three-sports letterman, has been appointed supervisor of the men's gymnasium at Boston University, Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, has announced. Cleverly was one of the best climax runners the Terriers had in football, an excellent wing in hockey, and a regular on the baseball team. He succeeds Prof. James Wylie, who will devote his time to teaching.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .367; Slaughter, St. Louis, .348.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 39; Hack, Chicago, 37.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 41; Ott, New York, 35.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 62; Brown, St. Louis, 59.
Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, 15; Dallessandro, Chicago, 14.
Triples—Moore, Boston, 8; Lavagetto and Medwick, Brooklyn, 5.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Ott, New York, 12.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 4.
Pitching—Warneke and Gumbert, St. Louis, 5-1.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .424; Cronin, Boston, .372.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 43; Di Maggio, Boston, 40.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 45; Keller, New York, 38.
Hits—Chapman, Philadelphia, 64; Cramer and Travis, Washington, 63.
Doubles—Cronin, Boston 17; Di Maggio, Boston, Chapman, Philadelphia, and Keltner, Cleveland, 16 each.
Triples—Travis, Washington 7; Keltner, Cleveland, 6.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 13; Heath, Cleveland, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 10 each.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 7; Di Maggio, Boston 6.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 11-2; Lyons, Chicago, 5-1.

Join the Marines

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—Raymond A. Frick, of Bloomfield, N. J., 1940 football captain at the University of Pennsylvania, and Anthony Caputo, of Montclair, N. J., baseball and basketball player, have enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, university officials announced. Frick and Caputo, who will enter the marine officers' training school at Quantico, Va., July 1, will graduate today.

Wesleyan Elects Baer

The track and field team at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has elected Robert Baer of Maplewood, N. J., captain for next year. Baer is also a football player, having won his letter at end last season.

Baseball Championship of Northern Division, Coast Conference, Stays in Oregon

Title Shifts From Corvallis To the University at Eugene

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The baseball championship of the Northern Division, Pacific Coast Conference, will remain in the State of Oregon another year, although it has shifted a few miles from Oregon State College at Corvallis to the University of Oregon at Eugene.

Coach Howard Hobson's hard-hitting Webfoots finished the 1941 play with a two and one-half game lead over the University of Washington, after winning 11 games out of 15. It was an uphill struggle for the Oregon lads who trailed the Huskies early in the season, but gained strength during the season as the Washington team faltered.

The Oregon victory was unusual in that it emphasized hitting in a league ordinarily dominated by pitching. Oregon State had won the Division title in 1940 largely through the hurling of Glen Elliott and Clayton Shaw, but these two outstanding pitchers could not overcome the Oregon sluggers of 1941.

Most of the Oregon wins were by large margins, even though the Webfoot pitching was not always run-proof. Rarely were the heavy hitters of Oregon subdued for an entire game, and often they developed hitting sprees that netted eight or nine runs in one inning.

Outstanding players on the Oregon team were outfielders Dick Whitman and John Bubalo, and third-baseman John (Buck) Berry.

Batting Star

Whitman was the individual batting star of most of the games, and the husky center-fielder attracted baseball scouts from almost every major league club. The visits of these scouts to the college ball games was not appreciated by the school athletic and faculty officials, who have often denounced professional baseball for "raiding" the colleges.

There is still need for co-operation between the colleges and organized baseball. Professional football has taken it upon itself to make a "gentleman's" agreement whereby no players are signed until after they have completed their college eligibility. No such agreement is prevalent in baseball, where ball clubs will offer a contract to a freshman if they think he is a good prospect.

The Oregon player, Whitman, is only a junior in college, yet revealed to this correspondent that he intended to accept the best offer made him and not return to school. Cases like this are numerous in the Northwest, the one causing the most discussion being when Edo Vanni was signed by the Seattle Rainiers. Vanni was also an outstanding football player, and the Seattle ball club signed him in his first few months of school at the University of Washington. He left Washington to play professional baseball, and never finished his education.

There are of course, two sides to the question. The professional ball clubs point out that it is an individual problem. If a boy desires to play baseball for a living, it is his privilege to sign a professional contract. Also, it is said, there is nothing to stop the boy from finishing his education in between seasons, such as was done by Oregon's Joe Gordon, now with the New York Yankees.

College representatives offer this rebuttal. For every case of a player making good in professional baseball, there are nine or 10 who never make the grade and waste a number of years barely making a living in Class C ball. At the end of this time they are not as well fitted for earning a livelihood in business as if they had finished their college work.

Few players have returned to school after signing professional contracts. Most league seasons extend into the fall after school has started, and players must report to winter training camp too early to complete much school work.

Powerless

Athletic officials of colleges also point out that the subsidization of ball players is in direct opposition to the new code of athletics on the Coast that is attempting to destroy subsidization and proselyting. The Conference now has the rules wherewith to prevent alumni and school officials from offering inducements to bring athletes to particular schools. But they are powerless to prevent baseball scouts from offering schoolboys large financial bonuses to sign a contract and become the property of a baseball club.

The situation may become acute this year because many college youths have stated their willingness to take the best offer made them, due to the uncertainty of world conditions. Although he had only two seniors on his ball team, Oregon's Coach Hobson expressed doubt that many would return for another season of baseball.

B. C.

Prepping for the Last Four-Mile Row

Wide World

Yale Crew (Upper) and Harvard Eight Work Out

NEW LONDON, Conn.—With the sprint season over, Harvard and Yale are now drilling here for the 79th traditional regatta, Friday, June 14. Harvard has had an undefeated record to date in the short races. Yale seating: Stevens, Coxswain; Macy, stroke; Vreeland (7); Aberg (6); Captain Gould (5); Kiendl (4); Pillsbury (3); Wallace (2); Watson (bow). Harvard seating: Boynton, Coxswain; Curwen, stroke; Challinor (7); Whitman (6); Lyman (5); Captain Gray (4); Goddard (3); Pennoyer (2); Pirnie (bow).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Lou Gehrig, The Great Man

Lou Gehrig was a great man. As an all-around team player, power hitter and inspirational force, he will go down in baseball annals as the leading first baseman of all time. Not even the old timers will dispute this claim. But Lou's mechanical contributions to the game represented only a small portion of his greatness. With the possible exception of Babe Ruth, no player ever stepped out of the big league picture leaving more friends behind him.

Gehrig was the model American athlete, a clean liver, well liked among other players, popular with the press and the pal of the kids in every neighborhood. No star was more patient with fans who, although they mean well, can sometimes get to be a problem. Lou always had time to autograph a score card, pose for a picture or talk to the baseball writer.

Records Numerous

There was no "order of importance" in the estimation of Gehrig. The unknown scribe, perhaps out on his first assignment, had the same chance to interview the Yankee first sacker as did the high-salaried journalist. No young player ever approached Lou for advice or encouragement and went away disappointed. Records fell about him like water from a sponge, but the crown never became too small for his head.

In recalling the highlights of Columbia Lou's career, figures sound hollow. Such noteworthy feats as his 2,130 consecutive championship games and 34 World Series contests; his two most valuable player awards; his record of 184 runs batted in in 1931; his 13 years with 100 or more runs produced; his 23 homers with the bases loaded, and his four circuit clouts in a single game are, to the critic who came in constant contact with him in the dugout, dwarfed by his unassuming, never-ruffled temperament and gentlemanly nature.

Cobb Wrong

Ty Cobb held more records than any other player baseball has known. But he said a couple of years ago, while the big names of the sport were gathered at Cooperstown to dedicate the Hall of Fame: "I can look back now and see where I was wrong—all wrong. It's the friends you leave behind you, not the records."

We recall the Cobb incident because it serves to emphasize the greatness of Gehrig, who left the game ladened with both friends and records. Lou's popularity becomes more amazing when you remember that through most of his career in a Yankee uniform, he stood back in the shadow of Babe Ruth, the most colorful character since the founding of the national pastime.

Gehrig's story should be an inspiration to all who know it. He was a ball player who started at rock bottom and fought his way to the top.

Awkward Kid

In the early stages of his diamond career, he was nothing more than a big, awkward kid swinging a heavy bat. Without any attempt at style or proper form, he would stand up at the plate and club away at pitches. Once in a while he would drive one down town. But most of the time his big bludgeon would be cooled by the afternoon breezes. More than once as a schoolboy he must have been told to go home and forget about the Doubleday creation.

But Lou Gehrig could not afford to forget. He had his mother to support and more than anything else he wanted to buy her the best. So he stayed in there and kept swinging, until one day the Yankees saw him and signed him to a contract. Even then he was far from being a big league prospect. It took many days, weeks, and months of practice—extra efforts which many boys of today are unwilling to accept. But Gehrig was rewarded. He took care of his mother and then became a model husband.

Often it has been said: "There was only one." It truly, sincerely can be said of Lou Gehrig.

Did You Know?

Elmer Flick, Cleveland, won the American League batting championship in 1905 with a slim .306 average. Larry Doyle of the Giants was the National League titleholder in 1915 with a .320 figure.

Sisler Cannot See Much Gain in Any Ban on Night Ball

ST. LOUIS (AP) — George Sisler, semi-pro baseball commissioner, declared here many defense workers probably would be forced to drop the sport if the Government banned night games as a power conservation measure.

Sisler said among teams depending upon night baseball are a large number representing industrial firms turning out defense materials.

The commissioner remarked he didn't see much to be gained by the abandonment of night games.

"Mr. Average Fan would be home drinking a cold lemonade from an electric refrigerator," he said, "and reading under an electric light, while both the radio and electric fan were going."

Harvard in Time Trial on Thames

RED TOP, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Harvard's varsity crew engaged in a time-trial last night over the four-mile Thames River course on which it will oppose Yale June 14, and the performance was described as satisfactory in the Crimson camp. The time was not disclosed, however.

The Cantabs led the freshman eight by three lengths at the two-mile mark where the latter dropped out and maintained this advantage over the combination crew which picked up where the frosh left off.

The Yale navy concentrated on fundamentals.

College Baseball

Results June 3

California 26, Michigan Normal 9.
Iowa 5, Michigan State 2.

Whit Wyatt Was Passed Up by Three

By the Associated Press

You look at the National League pitching averages today, at the record of John Whitlow Wyatt, and you wonder whether that songwriter didn't have the Tigers, the White Sox and the Indians in mind when he turned out that little thing about the "Three Blind Mice."

The lean chucker from Chickamauga is wearing the same right arm now as he wore back in the '30s. Yet, those three American League clubs brushed him off. They couldn't see his stuff for sour apples. And right now Whitey's the hottest thing to hit the National League since Frankie Frisch blasted his first umpire.

Shutout Leader

All that John Whitlow's doing is winning the whitewashing championship of the major leagues as he tosses those bewildering Brooklyn Dodgers to the top of the National League pile. He turned in a snappy six-hitter yesterday to sink the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-0. This not only put the Dodgers back up into a tie with the Cards for first place, but also marked the fourth time this year Whitey has dished out a dainty set of gooseeggs.

In chalking up his ninth victory of the season, John Whitlow had another chuckle at those outfits over in the American League who gladly would mortgage their boards of directors to get back a pitcher like he is just now. The Indians only can hope nothing happens to Bob Feller, because if Rapid Robert should be sidelined, the Tribe's twirling staff would be virtually non-existent. And the White Sox, while they're getting fair-to-middling mound work, are receiving it from a set of throwers most of whom weren't even fooling their grandmothers with a curve ball a year or two ago. The Tigers—well, they're in sixth place today, and 20-game winners don't do that to you.

Hughes Stars

Wyatt's sparkling tossing was the most important of a parade of grade-A elbowing efforts turned loose yesterday.

Tommy Hughes, the latest prize bit of bric-a-brac to pop up with the Phillies, turned in a one-hit job that mowed down the Chicago Cubs, 7-0. Laughing Lou Novikoff got the only hit, in the eighth inning.

Another youngster, Bob Carpenter, made even Bill Terry smile by serving up a five-hitter to give the Giants a 7-3 win over the Cincinnati Reds in a game marked by four homers.

Over in the American League, Steve Peek gave four runs to the Detroit Tigers in the first inning and then settled down to pitch a four-hit shutout the rest of the way. However, it was a case of locking the door after the mule got out and the Tigers trounced the New York Yankees, 4-2, behind Dizzy Trout's eight-hit effort.

Only at Boston, and, of course, St. Louis, did the pitchers come a dime a dozen. The Pittsburgh Pirates used two hurlers to four for the Braves and won a free-for-all 9-5 affair. The Brownies and the Washington Senators both had their bullpens working overtime under the arc-lights, in a game the home boys won, 14-12, by scoring nine runs in the fifth inning. The clubs made a total of 38 hits.

The Boston - Cleveland night game and the Philadelphia-Chicago day doings in the American League were rained out.

All-Southwest Mythical Baseball Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, June 4—University of Texas and Texas A. & M. College baseball players captured a majority of the places on the mythical all-Southwest Conference diamond squad.

The Longhorns, winners of the baseball flag, placed five men on the team, while the Texas Aggies, runner-ups, placed four. Baylor University and Rice each placed two players. Southern Methodist and Texas Christian players failed to win recognition.

Right field—Marland Jeffrey, Texas A. & M., with a batting average of .323; center field—Pete Layden, Texas, with a hitting average of .367; left field—John Scoggins, Texas A. & M., .350 average; third base—Bill Buchanan, Texas A. & M., .315 average; shortstop—Jimmy Witt, Baylor, .300 average; second base—Jack Stone, Texas, .317 average; first base—Kemper Kaiser, Rice, .283 average; catcher—Alton Bostick, Texas, .370 average; pitchers—Udell Moore and Melvin Deutsch, Texas; Lem Bumpers, Texas A. & M., and Franklin Golden, Baylor; utility—Dub Barrow, Rice, .267 batting average.

The squad as a whole, including pitchers, has a hitting average of .311, and without pitchers, an average of .323. The four moundmen won a total of 21 games, one game shy of more than half of the entire number of games played during the season.

Southwest Sidelines

There is power to burn in the outfield and in the pitcher's box, but the season failed to uncover any outstanding infield material, with the exception of Jack Stone, Texas second baseman, and even he did not have as brilliant a season as he did in 1940.

But the competition was so close for the outfield and pitching posts that several players who in ordinary years would have gained recognition failed to make the mythical team. They were Fred Pepper, ace of the Rice Institute mound staff, who won three of Rice's five victories during the season; Charles Stevenson, who although he was used mainly for relief duties on the Texas A. & M. pitching staff, managed to pick up three victories and had no defeats chalked up against him; Cliff Hagerman, Southern Methodist's batting star, who would have captured the individual batting crown if his official appearances at the plate had been higher (he collected 11 hits in 27 times at bat for an average of .407); and Dennis Tankersley, Texas Christian's only real threat at the plate with a season's average of .318.

The brightest big league prospect among the group is without question Pete Layden, the Texas batting star, whose three home runs during the season and all-around hitting power was the difference between first and second place for the Longhorns.

Layden has another year of eligibility, but already Texas supporters are predicting he will follow in the footsteps of Ernest Anyz Koy, the Cincinnati Red outfield who once roamed the outfield at Austin's Clark field.

And paradoxically, the college careers of the two are almost parallel. Koy in the early '30's was a Longhorn football and baseball star and won Conference honors in all his three years in both sports. He played center field in baseball and in the backfield in football. His long-distance hitting broke up many ball games, just as Layden's power drives contributed to the Texas nine's success during the past year.

Layden, likewise, is an all-Conference back on the football team. He also plays center field. **J. H.**

Witek Dropped

NEW YORK (AP)—The Giants announce that infielder Nick Witek has been farmed to the Jersey City (International League) club. Obtained from the Newark Bears after the 1939 season, Witek played second and short for the Giants last year.

Business Men Drop Problems To View Table-Tennis Tricks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "Clop-clup! Clop-clup! Clop-clup!!" — Table tennis swallowed up national defense problems for a few minutes here the other day. Some 200 business executives and professional men at an Association of Commerce luncheon forgot weighty problems and cried "Whee-ee!" and "Oh boy!" as national champions drove their celluloid balls across a net in the middle of a downtown hotel banquet room.

It was table tennis in earnest between Fred Perry, recent American professional lawn tennis title winner, and Coleman Clark, leader of table tennis masters.

Then there were tricks.

"We'll play the Hungarian Rhapsody No 2," said Coleman Clark and Billy Miller of San Francisco.

"You're kidding!" incredulously exclaimed the professional scorekeeper.

Hang on Each Note

But they weren't. They picked up some pots and pans in lieu of rackets. And while the roomful of executives hung on each note, unbelievably the tune was rapped out (perhaps with variations). A great shout of laughter rose as the last note was lost when the ball was missed and fell to the floor.

National and international tennis champions, here for the professional tournaments, related experiences.

"Movie stars make good lawn tennis players," said Richard Skeen of Hollywood, who coaches them. "They are used to taking direction; used to paying strict attention to their parts. And these are important things in tennis."

Gary Cooper might be a champion, said Mr. Skeen, were it not that in the midst of a practice set he's called to take a clipper ship to the Azores, or some equally distant place. The same thing happens to Norma Shearer. She takes her tennis seriously, but hasn't enough time to put on the game.

"Trouble With Footwork"

Fred Astaire plays well, but has trouble with his footwork, humorously commented the champion player-coach. "Footwork in tennis is just opposite to what Fred is used to in his dancing, and often Fred is on the wrong foot."

"Yes," lamented Mr. Skeen, "promising moving picture players go off on location. Then call up after two years and say: 'How about a game?' Otherwise they could be champions."

An open tennis tournament is needed in the United States, declared several of the professionals. Fred Perry said:

"With trouble to the right of us, left of us, before and behind; with the people of this country being about the only people in the world at peace, we could do a lot for tennis. And we need an open tournament."

Vincent Richards, of New York, called "the greatest doubles player the world has ever seen," asked for an open championship.

"It is the one thing needed," he declared, "to make tennis a democratic game."

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	30	19	.612
Chicago	26	18	.591
New York	25	20	.556
Boston	22	19	.537
Philadelphia	23	21	.523
Detroit	24	23	.511
Washington	16	30	.348
St. Louis	14	29	.326

Results June 3

Detroit 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 14, Washington 12.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	32	13	.711
Brooklyn	32	13	.711
New York	22	19	.537
Cincinnati	21	25	.457
Chicago	19	23	.452
Pittsburgh	15	22	.405
Boston	14	25	.359
Philadelphia	14	29	.326

Results June 3

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 0.

Baseball Coach In U. S. Naval Reserve

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Stanley Klores, youthful Northwestern University baseball coach, is a newly-enlisted member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Corps.

Klores was sworn in yesterday and will take a Great Lakes cruise with the Navy in August. Subsequently, he will undergo a three-month training period in preparation for a reserve commission.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 3

International League

Rochester 5, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 7, Newark 1.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 2.
Buffalo at Baltimore, rain.

American Association

Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 0.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 5.
Milwaukee at Columbus (2), rain.
Kansas City at Toledo, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 4, San Diego 2.
Hollywood 11, San Francisco 5.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 4.

Texas League

Dallas 6-6, Oklahoma City 3-1.
Beaumont 3-6, San Antonio 2-9.
Shreveport 7, Houston 1.
Fort Worth 7, Tulsa 6.

Southern Association

Little Rock 9-0, New Orleans 8-3.
Memphis 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 5.
Nashville 7, Atlanta 6.

Eastern League

Hartford 11, Williamsport 2.
Wilkes Barre 13, Binghamton 0.
Scranton 5, Albany 1.
Springfield 6, Elmira 3.

Ralph Guldahl's Record in Open Tops All for the Last Five Years

By the Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas — Over the last five-year stretch bulgy, methodical Ralph Guldahl has put together a National Open championship scoring record that pales into insignificance the performances of any golfers before him.

Only the great Bob Jones and Gene Sarazen can boast of a better average finishing position and neither can approach the big Texan's scores.

Since 1935 Guldahl has won the open twice (in successive years), has set a new winning total, 281, and has finished no worse than eighth.

His all-time low of 281 was made in 1937 when, despite the strain of those final holes under the knowledge that he must better Sam Snead's 283 to win, Guldahl turned on a blistering pace on the last nine holes.

Here are his scores for those years: 290-281-284-288-290. And here are his finishing positions: 8-1-1-7-5.

With one exception Jones never finished worse than second for nine straight years. That time, in 1927, was 11th. Here are Jones' finishing positions, including ties and disregarding results of playoffs, starting in 1922: 2-1-2-1-1-11-1-1-1.

Sarazen had one five year stretch, from 1925 through 1929, when his average finishing position was better than Guldahl's best. Gene finished this way in those tournaments: 5-3-2-6-2.

Guldahl will be one of the several standout stars originally from Texas who will seek this year's crown at Fort Worth, starting June 5.

Harman, Fishback And Gow Set Pace

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Bob Harman, sturdy young Californian, the veteran John R. Gow of Simsbury and top-seeded Joey Fishback of New York City, set the pace in the men's singles of the New England Tennis championship through the second day's action at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday.

Harman, seeded second, and Gow both gained the quarter-finals, getting slightly ahead of the rest of the men. Harman overcame C. C. Chaffee of Williams College 5—7, 6—1, 6—2, and Gow disposed of Frank Chiapponi of Hartford in straight sets. Fishbach, getting started late, went past two early rivals with ease, beating both Jack Kirkham of New Britain and T. W. Slack of Hartford, in straight sets.

The women's singles reached the semifinals and the four survivors were the first four seeded, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York, Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang of New York, Mrs. Marta Barnett Andrade, of Miami and Emily Lincoln of Boston.

Buse, Peru, in Semifinals

ORANGE, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Eduardo Buse, of Lima, Peru, reached the semifinals of the Essex County junior singles tennis tournament yesterday, defeating James McGuire, of Jackson Heights, L. I., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens — Current Art Exhibitions

Anna Neagle And 'Sunny' For Keith's

Music seems to have a conspicuous part in several of the films announced to arrive in Boston this week. At the Keith Memorial melodies by Jerome Kern will be heard in "Sunny," film from the musical comedy of the same name, brought to the screen by Herbert Wilcox with Anna Neagle in the title role. John Carroll, Ray Bolger, the Hartmans, Edward Everett Horton, Helen Westley, and Frieda Inescort are among those in the supporting cast. The story is about a circus dancer in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras season, and her romance with an aristocratic Southerner. "Who?" "Two Little Blackbirds," "D'ya Love Me?" and "Sunny" are among the songs which will be heard.

"Tight Shoes," the companion feature, seems to be a comedy dealing with the manner in which an underworld gang is outwitted. The story is by Damon Runyon. The players include John Howard, Binnie Barnes, Edward Gargan, Samuel S. Hinds, Anne Gwynne, Leo Carrillo, and Shemp Howard.

★ ★ ★

'Barber of Seville'

A French film version of Rossini's comic opera, "The Barber of Seville," will have its New England premiere at the Fine Arts Theater Thursday. The film was made before the war with members of the Paris Opera in the cast, and with the accompanying music played by the Paris Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Louis Masson. The exteriors were filmed in Seville. Andre Bauge has the role of Figaro and Hélène Robert is Rosine.

Short features on the program will include the March of Time issue on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "What the Puppy Said"; and "America Looks Ahead," with Lowell Thomas.

★ ★ ★

'Caught in the Draft'

A comedy of army life, "Caught in the Draft," heads the program arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour are the principal players. Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, and Clarence Kolb are among those in the supporting cast. David Butler is the director and Buddy De Sylva the producer.

The companion feature will be "There's Magic in Music," formerly called "The Hard Boiled Canary." The story is about a burlesque actress who is taken to Interlochen, Mich., for voice training. In the cast are Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay, Deems Taylor, Richard Bonelli, Irra Petina, and Tandy MacKenzie.

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

"Blood and Sand," with Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth, and Linda Darnell, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. Likewise changing residence will be the second feature, "The Cowboy and the Blonde," featuring Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Films remaining for continued engagements include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Love Crazy," with William Powell and Myrna Loy; and "Rage in Heaven," with Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman, beginning a second week Thursday.

Majestic—"Citizen Kane," with Orson Welles and the Mercury Actors, now announced in its last 12 days.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Included in the program of short features at the South Station theater will be a film of the Louis-Baer pugilistic bout, travel films on Hawaii and Ontario, a visit to the seeing-eye dog farm at Morristown, N. J., two color cartoons, "Canine Sketches," "The Three Bears," Gene Krupa's orchestra, and newsreels. The new program starts Friday.

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Keith-Boston

The summer policy of films without vaudeville will start at the Keith-Boston Thursday, with two melodramas on the bill. One will be "The Black Cat," starring Basil Rathbone, and the other will be "The Saint's Vacation," with Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray.

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At the Exeter

Beginning today and continuing through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Great Lie," with Bette Davis, and "Storm in a Teacup," revival of the film with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison.

(c) RKO Radio

Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger
In "Sunny," coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial

James Harcourt, Paul Hernreid, Margaret Lockwood, and Rex Harrison
In "Night Train," English Melodrama, now at the Civic Repertory

© RKO Radio

Orson Welles, Sonny Bupp, and Ruth Warrick
In a scene from "Citizen Kane," film continuing at the Majestic.

Persian Art Newly Displayed

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the past few years has invested a great deal of effort in reinstallation of many galleries. Every few months another department opens up a temporarily barricaded section to reveal a carefully planned rearrangement of art objects. The walls are found to be repainted, cases rebuilt and relined, and exhibits most carefully placed. The erstwhile symmetry of arrangement is avoided, objects are shown at varying levels, spaced at uneven intervals. There is a plan of design in the distribution. Clutter and excess are avoided. Lighting is a primary consideration. The display shows off the art treasures so that they are seen at their best, under the most comfortable circumstances.

The barricades which had shut off the department of Muhammadan Art are down, and it is now possible to see our magnificent collection of Persian and other Near Eastern arts. The various exhibits have never looked as beautiful and a very happy hour can be spent in delightful exploration of the exotic beauty of Islamic arts. It is within only comparatively recent years that their qualities have been given due recognition. Connoisseurs, collectors, artists have been the first to extol them. Painters like Matisse have deliberately imitated Persian designs. Modern artists, particularly, imbued with a deep respect for well-regulated design, for finely modulated color, for the subtle differences and delicate indications that reveal sensibility—have looked to Persian art with profound regard.

★ ★ ★

Miss Ardelia Hall has supervised the new arrangement. The three Near Eastern Rooms have been arranged chronologically. The earliest specimens disclose how closely art was related to contemporary history, belief, and domestic usage. Irrespective of purpose, the objects invariably show the workmanship of a skilled hand responsive to prevailing temperament.

Take the written word. With what reverence it was regarded, and with exquisiteness it was inscribed with a well-controlled brush on parchment, flecked with gold. The Arabic language became a motive of design and sacred texts lent themselves handsomely to ornament, not only in calligraphic handwriting, but in stone and stucco carving, incised silver, and clay. Where others had employed floral or leafy motives or geometric patterns on similar space decorations, the Muhammadans deployed their script as most pleasing ornament.

The Persians were often the prey of conquerors and they were subject to changes and innovations. The Chinese influence was acknowledged with benefit. Just as the Persians accepted ideas without, they dispensed them too. Persia has been generous indeed in sharing the accomplishment of her native genius with the rest of the world. Well do we know how Persian influences spread far in medieval and Renaissance days, permeating European motives and even reaching American shores.

★ ★ ★

The ceramic art is one of the superb accomplishments and the Museum has arranged its choice potteries admirably. Included are early wares showing Chinese influence, later wares of turquoise coloring and gold luster.

The manuscripts show the art of illustration enhanced by elaborate decoration. Legend and history are set forth in texts that are so delicate and detailed that they seem to have been made by a lapidary. The miniatures of early centuries were simpler and primitive but they became sophisticated and intricate later. The degree of minute painstaking handiwork invested in these small leaves of manuscript is unbelievable to us today. The colors are gem-like, and gold illuminates the surfaces. Drawing, too, becomes something very sensitive, expressive and refined.

While the Persian style predominates, the objects come from several sources, Mesopotamia, Persia, Syria, Turkey, and Egypt. But they possess many points in common, just as European works of art of classical tradition are akin to each other.

Tonight at the Pops

"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman
Symphony No. 5 in E minor, Second Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
Song Fest, Medley ..... Grainger
"The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... H. S. Smith

Scene From 'The Barber of Seville'
Hélène Robert in the French film coming Thursday to the Fine Arts.

Ruth Gordon's Plans

According to the New York Times, Ruth Gordon is going to Hollywood to act in the next Greta Garbo film and consequently six of her summer theater engagements will be cancelled. She had been scheduled to appear with Dennis King at Westport in "Love in Our Time" and at Marblehead with Alexander Woollcott and Harpo Marx.

First FM Network Program Signed for New England

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first commercial network Frequency Modulation program has been signed. The American Network, first group of FM, or "staticless" radio stations, has negotiated with Socony-Vacuum for a daily series of news programs.

The news radiocasts will be aired seven times a week over W39B, Mount Washington, N. H., and W43B, Boston, throughout practically all New England, except for small areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and a southern portion of Connecticut.

At the signing of the contract in Boston on May 25, The American Network, Inc., was represented by John Shepard, 3rd, its President, and Jack Latham, Executive Vice-President. J. M. Martin, George Walker and A. L. Nickerson participated for Socony-Vacuum.

Particularly significant is the fact that this marks FM's first contract to be signed for daily programs seven days a week; the first ever signed for two or more FM stations; the first FM commercial contract in New England; and the first for commercial newscasting.

Increasing Demand

George Walker of Socony-Vacuum, in signing the agreement, said:

"For the past eight months, Socony-Vacuum has presented New England's largest and most effective news service for radio listeners. Now, with the advancement of FM radiocasting, our dealers of New England expand the present service to reach the ever-increasing numbers of FM listeners who depend on this method of transmission for the news. In taking this step our company maintains its policy of leadership in bringing another friendly service to subscribers and listeners to FM—the newest achievement in radio."

Production of Sets

A number of individual FM stations throughout the country have also sold air time, ranging from spot announcements to regular weekly series of programs. Among them are W47NV, Nashville, Tenn.; W71NY, New York City; W51R, Rochester, N. Y. About 14 FM stations are currently operating on a full commercial basis, with daily schedules from 10 to 18 hours. Most programming is not duplicated elsewhere. Approximately 30,000 FM receivers are now in use, and the number mounts rapidly.

Every important manufacturer of FM receivers expects to keep right on with his plans, the FM group said. The output of FM sets will suffer no more proportionately than the output of AM, or standard radiocast, receivers. And—if we study the plans of these manufacturers—FM will probably suffer quite a bit less, the FM'ers said.

Why?

Let's look at the underlying facts, they ask, which apparently the rumorists haven't done. (1) A state of national emergency exists. (2) Manufacturers will only be able to secure a limited amount of materials.

The Postponement

The setmaker is therefore faced with one or two courses. He may continue to manufacture AM sets in limited volume (because a restricted amount of raw materials is available) and receive only a small margin of profit. Or he may utilize such material as he can secure to its best advantage by constructing modern, high-grade combination receivers that incorporate FM and bring him a greater dollar-for-dollar return because they give a greater dollar-for-dollar value.

That's just what the FM manufacturers are doing. Not one plans to drop or postpone his plans for FM production, current rumors and their questionable source notwithstanding, according to the FM statement.

Dr. Ray H. Manson, Vice-President and General Manager of Stromberg-Carlson at Rochester, N. Y., the heaviest manufacturer of FM combination sets in the field, said:

"I believe exactly the opposite should be the result of curtailment of materials. The reduced amount of defense materials available for the radio industry should best be used in the manufacture of better quality instruments—in other words, in receivers equipped for both FM and AM tuning and thereby capable of handling the two commercial broadcast systems which have been standardized and approved by the FCC.

"Mass production of low-cost, single-purpose sets requires large quantities of essential materials, little or no engineering and the tying up of machine tool equipment for longer periods of time than for the production of a smaller quantity of FM-AM radios—which may bring the manufacturer and the sales outlets approximately the same amount of gross billing."

Dr. Manson also pointed out that over 5,000,000 AM midget sets were sold last year, representing 47 per cent of the total in 1940.

Ramon Novarro and Francesca Braggiotti are announced by Martin Manulis and Henry Levin to open their second season at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, on Monday, June 30. For the second week, Eric Rhodes will be seen in Moss Hart's and George S. Kaufman's play, "George Washington Slept Here."

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"Caught in the Draft"

Bob Hope, Lynne Overman, Dorothy Lamour and Eddie Bracken in the film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

AMUSEMENTS

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Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Three new ballets presented by the Senia Russakoff's Carnival Ballet Group. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40, "Girl in the News." 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 2:05, 5:40, 9:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion." Jean Gabin and Eric von Stroheim. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Harvest." Gabriel Gabrio and Edouard Delmont. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 6:10, 8:50

Kenmore—
"Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. 1, 4:40, 8:05. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:40, 6, 9:40.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—
"The Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Modern—
"Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:20, 8:50. "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 9:05 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—
"Law of the Wolf." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Lady From Cheyenne." Loretta Young. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

Scollay—
"Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"40 Minute Special." "Sports." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Westerner." Gary Cooper. "Duley," Ann Sothern. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Anzacs in Cairo." "Harlem Musical." "The Dionnes." "Rhythm and Light." "West Point." "Sky Sailing." "Sun Valley." Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Cat and the Canary." Bob Hope. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 3:54, 6:28, 9:02. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20.

Tremont—
"Sky Devils." 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. "Scarface." Paul Muni. 1:35, 4:40, 7:10, 10.

Uptown—
"Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Behind the News." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 2, 5, 8:05. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:35, 6:25, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Road to Zanzibar." Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.
Cleveland Circle: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Frances Dee. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "I Met My Love Again." Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "The Knockout."
Dorchester: "Man Made Monster," Anna Neagle and Lon Chaney, Jr. "Horror Island." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:25. "The Knockout." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1:55, 6:45, 9:57. "Wagons Roll at Night." 3:27, 8:27.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:16, 9:30. "Vivacious Lady." 1:38, 7:52.
Park: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Theater: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2:30, 8:15. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air-Theater: "Marked Men." "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Blonde Goes Latin." 3:55, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 5:15, 9.
Mystic: "Thunder Afloat." Wallace Beery. 1:55, 7:50. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's" Ken Murray and Rose Hobart. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:55, 8. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:45, 8. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:28, 9:43.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 3:40, 8:30. "Melody for Three." 2:35, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:30, 9:30. "Las Vegas Nights." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. "Ride on Vaquero." Cesar Romero.
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart. "Mr. Dynamite."

REVERE — Boulevard: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.
Revere: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs." Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. "Behind the News." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 8.
Central: "Under Two Flags." Ronald Colman. "Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Sandy Gets Her Man." "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lost Squadron." Richard Dix and Mary Astor. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Pallette. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:06, 8:06. "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "That Night in Rio," "Wagons Roll at Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Angels Over Broadway." Rita Hayworth. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Buck Privates." "Abbot and Costello." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3:36, 7:56. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 2:10, 6:30, 10:07.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 417,940
1941 volume to date 53,889,637
1940 volume to date 112,109,800

Market Fails To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—A few aircraft and industrial shares lent a modicum of stability to an inconclusive market today.

Variations were by fractions either way toward the final hours. Transactions were at a rate of only about 400,000 shares.

Some of the defense shares showed the most resistance. These included du Pont, Douglas, Boeing, Glenn Martin, International Harvester, Caterpillar, Dow Chemical, and American Can. Less steady were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, International Nickel, and Standard Oil (N. J.)

Making gains in the curb were Glen Alden Coal, Gulf Oil, Celanese participating preferred, and Lake Shore Mines.

Bond Trend Mixed

Bonds accounted for a fair number of moderate gains today despite a low volume of trading.

Near the final hour the list as a whole was somewhat mixed, with advances predominating in various corporate groups.

A feature in the foreign department was a 13-point rise at one time in Silesian-American Corp. 7s on top of Tuesday's gain of 12. Only a small number of bonds were involved. The issue is due in August and in recent days has been unusually responsive to small buying or selling orders.

The corporation is a holding concern whose entire investment represents securities and obligations of companies located in Germany or that part of Poland occupied by Germany.

Domestic issues inching upward included Missouri Pacific 5s, Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) 2¾s, Public Service Electric & Gas 5s, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s, and Santa Fe 4s. Unchanged to lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, New York Central 5s, and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were quiet on both the stock exchange and over the counter. The trend was unchanged to lower.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Trade

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—After chalking up gains of more than a cent a bushel, wheat prices today lost all of the advance during the last hour.

The setback was due to profit taking, attracted by an upturn of 5 to 6 cents so far this week, and selling touched off by outstanding weakness of soybeans. Earlier in the session mill buying helped to lift prices and there were reports from the Southwest that rain had flattened wheat and given rise to fear of rust spread.

Flour business so far this week was reported on a good scale and many dealers were showing concern because of uncertainty as to how much "free" grain will be available in the commercial trade due to the loan and marketing quota program.

Canada Cuts Quotas Of Crude Oil Wells

CALGARY (CP)—R. E. Allen, Chairman of the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board, announced a reduction in quotas of crude oil wells with high gas-oil ratio and of gas production in the "gas cap" area because continued heavy withdrawals of gas from the field are exhausting reservoir energy.

Mr. Allen said production of crude oil, maintained at 26,000 barrels daily to meet needs arising from the war, was "steadily becoming more inefficient in its utilization of reservoir gas energy."

Gas production from the "gas cap" area of the field will be cut to 59,000,000 cubic feet daily in June, a reduction of 9,000,000 cubic feet daily from the May allowable, and a cut of 35,800,000 cubic feet daily from the gas allowable of last February.

Canadian Dollar New '41 High

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The Canadian dollar reached a new 1941 high today when it was qutoed at 89 cents against the U. S. dollar in foreign exchange trading.

The only other fluctuations noted in major currencies were small fractions gained by Shanghai and Hong Kong monies.

Loans to Business Rise For 5th Consecutive Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks rose last week for the fifth consecutive week.

The Federal Reserve Board said in 101 leading cities the gain amounted to $34,000,000 and brought the total of such loans in these cities to $5,673,000,000. The total was $1,306,000,000 more than a year ago.

New York banks led the rise last week with a gain of $17,000,000.

Alabama Power Issue Talked

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Financial circles heard today that an $83,000,000 Alabama Power Co. bond issue soon would be filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission, possibly in time to allow bids to be placed before the end of this month. One large syndicate, headed by Morgan, Stanley & Co., was reported about ready with its bid.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Jun 3
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	18	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (⅝g)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	147½	146½	147½	— ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'y31
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	+2¾
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	7	27½	27	27¼	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 3
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	17¼	17	17	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 3
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	80	78½	78½	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	3	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅛
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	*3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	M'y31
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6¼	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	11¾	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 3
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 3
17⅞	11¼	Am Ice	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 2
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22	21½	21½	Jun 3
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	11	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17½	10⅜	Am Locomotive	26	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	85	85	85	Jun 2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17	16⅞	17	Jun 3
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	15	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46⅜	30	AP L $6 pf(4¼k)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun 2
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
115⅞	117⅛	Am Roll M (.70g)	14	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Saf R (¾g)	1	5	5	5	
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 3
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	19	41¼	40¼	40⅜	Jun 3
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	Jun 2
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	10	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	M'y29
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	85	85	85	+ ¾
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
1683¼	1451½	Am T & T (9)	22	157½	154¾	157½	+3
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	63	63	63	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	18	63	62¾	63	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y31
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
83⅜	51½	AmWoolen	2	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	1	56	56	56	Jun 2
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	100	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13	13	13	Jun 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)		27	27	27	+ ¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ¾
5½	4	Armour Ill	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54¼	54	54	
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	5	24	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 3
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Jun 3
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	92	92	92	Jun 3
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	16	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	18¼	18	18¼	+1¼
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
24¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	25	20½	20	20	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1⅛g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
27⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	58	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5⅜	5¼	— ½
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	3	8	8	8	Jun 3
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25½	24½	25½	Jun 3
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	9	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Jun 2
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	35	71½	70⅛	71½	+1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	— ¾
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	M'y29
21¼	16½	Black & Deck (2)	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	—13¾
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	99	16	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¾
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	26¾	26⅜	26¾	M'y29
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 2
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	Jun 3
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	7	4	3¾	4	Jun 2
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	25	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20	20	20	Jun 2
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	24	23¾	24	Jun 3
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	+ ¾
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y28
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 3
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 3
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	523⅛	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 3
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6	6	6	Jun 3
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 3
13⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun 2
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	56¾	56½	56¾	Jun 3
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	12	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+ ⅞
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	4	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 2
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	7	31¾	31	31¼	— ½
53⅜	27⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16⅓	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	6¼	6	6	Jun 3
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	5¾	5⅜	5¾	— ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	9	14¼	14	14	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	Jun 3
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	9	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
3⅜	1⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	Jun 2
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¾
27⅛	11¼	Childs Co	4	13⅜	11¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	33	56¼	55⅛	55¾	— ⅜
103½	83¼	City I & F (.30g)	8	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	M'y28
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	M'y28
36½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	13	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	33	32¾	33	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	7	89⅛	89	89	+ ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)		60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	M'y24
14	11½	Colgate-P_(½a)	17	14	13¾	14	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	1	19	19	19	
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	
21¾	15⅜	Col Br A (.90g)	4	15½	15½	15½	
21	15⅛	Col Br B (.90g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 3
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	47	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	73½	73	73½	+ ¼
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	4	75	74½	75	+2
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	—1
11½	8⅜	Coml Soly (¼g)	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	24	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	51¾	51¼	51¼	—1
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	28	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅝
4	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y28
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
30¾	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	114	30⅞	29¼	30½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	1	11⅜	11	11	M'y29
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	21	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	98	98	98	+ ¼
¾	⅛	Con Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
8¼	7¼	Cons F pf (⅛k)	1	8	8	8	
31⅜	21¼	Cons Laund (2¼)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1	1	1	M'y29
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	22	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	7	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¾
1063⅜	1003⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y31
157⅜	121½	Container (½g)	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	7	14⅛	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
99⅞	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	14	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	8	21¾	21¼	21½	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 3
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	14	14	14	M'y29
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	14	14	14	— ¼
19	15½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 3
6¾	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y29
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	6	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	35½	Crucible Steel	8	38⅛	37½	37¾	— ¼
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Reduced Home Heat, 'Gasless' Sundays Loom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Five degree cooler homes and "gasless Sundays" are in store for the American public if Harold L. Ickes, new defense petroleum coordinator, accepts recommendations of the oil industry for ways of offsetting seriously curtailed transportation facilities and mounting consumption by the mechanized army.

Especially hard-hit, a fact-finding committee of the American Petroleum Institute told Mr. Ickes, will be the Eastern Seaboard where transfer to Great Britain of 50 American-flag oil tankers has cut down the steady arrival of oil.

Critical period in supplies in the East, the oil men said in their report, should come during the coming winter, but it was indicated that savings of motor fuel should begin as soon as possible and apply to all parts of the nation equally.

The committee, appointed at the request of the Office of Production Management, recommended that eventually the transportation problem be solved by construction of two pipe lines running from Texas oil fields to the East Coast. One would be a crude line to run to the refining area around Philadelphia and New York. The other would be a products line to run either from the refining area on the Gulf Coast or Midcontinent to New York and New England.

It was proposed that the oil industry build the pipe lines, each of which would move as much oil as 65 ships, after the Government had acquired the rights of way. A 24-inch line such as is proposed would require 12 to 15 months to build and would cost about $70,000,000, it was estimated.

The oil report raised immediate discussion in Congress where Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington protested against "gasless Sundays" for Americans when oil is still being shipped to Japan. Mr. Coffee told the House Rules Committee that 900,000 barrels of high-test gasoline had been shipped to Japan during March, 1941. He also reported that shipments of materials of war, including machine tools, oil and manufacturing equipment to Russia had increased 500 per cent recently. Some of the supplies, he said, were getting into Germany and Italy.

Problem Is Transportation

In a special bulletin, the National Geographic Society today described the current oil problem as "largely one of transportation."

"Federal statistics," it was pointed out, "indicate that aggregate supplies of gasoline, fuel oil, and lubricants are sufficient for anticipated needs. Oil reserves are at their highest point in the United States, which since 1906 has produced more than 60 per cent of world stocks."

In regard to the committee's recommendation for new cross-country pipe lines, the Geographic Society points out that already more than 115,000 miles of underground pipe lines carry crude oil and gasoline to many parts of the Nation. "Besides being cheaper than rail transportation," it says, "pipe lines require little space, operation is largely automatic, movement of oil is continuous, and there are no empty facilities to be returned."

"The only effective way to conserve motor fuel," said the Petroleum Institute's report, "would be to restrict pleasure use through some such device as 'gasolineless Sundays.' If it be assured that the consumption of gasoline might be reduced by as much as 15 per cent without undue hardship and if this were applied to the East Coast, the reduced consumption would amount to 34,000,000 barrels. . . .

Could Save 10 Per Cent

"If house temperatures were reduced by an average of about 5 degrees Fahrenheit, approximately 10 per cent of the consumption of heating oils could probably be saved. . . .

"It is also possible that the distillate fuel used by gas companies for gas enrichment could be eliminated by sacrificing B. T. U. content. If this were done, perhaps an additional 3,000,000 barrels could be saved.

"Kerosene is also used chiefly for heating purposes. Perhaps 10 per cent of the consumption of this product could be saved through restriction of its use."

Following publication of the oil report, the Oil Burner Institute, representing manufacturers and dealers of oil burning equipment, informed Mr. Ickes it is launching a campaign by increasing the heating efficiency of heating equipment in homes, factories, and buildings.

Members of the industry committee were: W. R. Boyd, Jr., New York, Chairman; John A. Brown, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Robert H. Colley, Atlantic Refining Company; W. S. Farish, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; William F. Humphrey, Tidewater Associated Oil Company; William A. Jones, Cities Service Company; J. Howard Pew, Sun Oil Company; W. S. S. Rodgers, the Texas Company; R. Vander Woude, Shell Union Oil Corporation, and N. S. Weber, National Petroleum Association.

Koppers Pays on Preferred

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Koppers Company has announced a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on its 200,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Payment will be made July 1 to stockholders of record June 13, 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 46-44	108.2	108.2	108.2
5 2½s '58-56	103.4	103.4	103.4
5 2¾s '59-56	110.1	110.1	110.1
5 2¾s 63-58	110.7	110.7	110.7
1 2¾s 65-60	110.18	110.18	110.18

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

New York City Bonds

7 3s 80	103⅝	103½	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ablibi P&P 5s 53	50⅞	50¾	50¾
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	102	102	102
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105	105	105
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88¾	88½	88½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75	75	75
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st	49¾	49¾	49½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
27 Am & For P5s 2030	55	54¼	54½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
2 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	102	101[1]	102
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108	108⅜
15 Arm Del 4s 57	106	105⅞	106
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108¾	109
5 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98½	98½
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 A C Line cl1 4s 52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
38 A C Line 5s 45	87½	87¼	87½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	95½	95½	95½
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 B&O 95 st A	34½	34¼	34¼
10 B&O 95 st C	40	39¾	39¾
1 B&O 96 st F	34½	34½	34½
34 B&O cv 60 st	26⅞	26¾	26¾
5 B&O 4s 48	64¼	64½	64¼
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	46½	46¼	46½
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 st	46½	46¼	46½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106⅛	106¼
6 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Bost&Me 4s 60	69	68¾	68¾
1 Bost&NY Air L 4s 55	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 BklynUnGas 5s 57 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 BufGenEl 4½s 81	112	112	112
2 Buf R&P 57 st	41½	41½	41½
11 Bush Term 4s 52	70	70	70
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74½	74½	74½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 July	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	98	98	98
4 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅛	104	104
40 Can Pac 5s 54	78⅝	78½	78½
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	73¼	73	73⅛
15 Can Pac 4s perp	58½	58¼	58½
2 Celanese 3s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
12 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	23	23	23
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4½	4½	4½
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅛	54¾	54¾
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74½	74½	74½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79	79	79
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	13½	13½
1 C&O 3½s 96D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
29 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104½	104½
5 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83¼	83	83¼
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	97	97	97
2 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
1 Chi Gt Wtinc 4½s 2038	33½	33½	33½
5 Chi GW 4s 88	67	67	67
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9	9
15 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8⅞	8¾	8¾
22 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	36½	36½	36½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36¼	36¼	36¼
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35½	35½	35½
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
21 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅛	16	16
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24¼	24¼	24¼
4 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	23⅞	23½	23⅞
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	1⅞	2
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
22 Chi & NW 4s '87	23¼	23⅛	23⅜
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 CRI & P 4s '88	19½	19½	19½
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11¼	11¼	11½
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64	63⅞	64
30 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅛	10	10
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95	95	95
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Cin Gas G E 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
44 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
44 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	78¼	78	78¼
51 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	71¼	70½	71¼
24 Col & So 4½s '80	22⅛	22	22⅛
6 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 ColmMack inc '69ww	44	43⅜	43⅝
11 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	108⅞	108⅞
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	112	112	112
11 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104⅜	104¾
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
9 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Con Rys 4s '54	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	82½	82½	82½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	110½	110½	110½
20 Consum Pow 3½s '67	110½	119½	110½
11 Continental O 2¾s '48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19	19	19
33 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	54⅜	53¾	53¾
2 D & R G 4s'36	13	13	13
3 D & R G West 5s'78	13⅛	13	13⅛
7 Det Ed 4s'65	110¾	110½	110½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	98	98	98
4 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅛	104	104
40 Can Pac 5s 54	78⅝	78½	78½
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	73¼	73	73⅛
15 Can Pac 4s perp	58½	58¼	58½
2 Celanese 3s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
12 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	23	23	23
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4½	4½	4½
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅛	54¾	54¾
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74½	74½	74½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79	79	79
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	13½	13½
1 C&O 3½s 96D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
29 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104½	104½
5 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83¼	83	83¼
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	97	97	97
2 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
1 Chi Gt Wtinc 4½s 2038	33½	33½	33½
5 Chi GW 4s 88	67	67	67
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9	9
15 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8⅞	8¾	8¾
22 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	36½	36½	36½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36¼	36¼	36¼
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35½	35½	35½
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
21 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅛	16	16
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24¼	24¼	24¼
4 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	23⅞	23½	23⅞
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	1⅞	2
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
22 Chi & NW 4s '87	23¼	23⅛	23⅜
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 CRI & P 4s '88	19½	19½	19½
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11¼	11¼	11½
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64	63⅞	64
30 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅛	10	10
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95	95	95
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Cin Gas G E 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109	109	109
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
44 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	78¼	78	78¼
51 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	71¼	70½	71¼
24 Col & So 4½s '80	22⅛	22	22⅛
6 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 ColmMack inc '69ww	44	43⅜	43⅝
11 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	108⅞	108⅞
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	112	112	112
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104⅜	104¾
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
9 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Con Rys 4s '54	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	82½	82½	82½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	110½	110½	110½
20 Consum Pow 3½s '67	110½	119½	110½
11 Continental O 2¾s '48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19	19	19
33 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	54⅜	53¾	53¾
2 D & R G 4s'36	13	13	13
3 D & R G West 5s'78	13⅛	13	13⅛
7 Det Ed 4s'65	110¾	110½	110½
20 Det Ed 3½s'66	112¼	112	112¼
3 Det Ed 3s'70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
13 Erie rfg 5s'67	24¼	24	24
16 Erie rfg 5s'75	24¼	24	24
51 Erie gen lien 4s'96	54¼	53¾	53¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s'42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	88	87¾	87¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	100	100	100
8 Gt Nor 4¼s'77 E	91¼	91¼	91¼
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	101⅛	100¾	100¾
16 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
3 Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 st	89	89	89
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	63	63	63
1 Houst'n O Tex 4½s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39¾	39	39¼
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¼	44⅜
1 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	45¾	45¾	45¾
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	45	44¾	44¾
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47⅜	44⅞	44¾
35 Ill Cen 4s '66	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜
9 Ill Cen 5s '53	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	63	63	63
23 ICG&LS&NO 5s '63 A	50½	50⅛	50⅛
21 ICG&LS&NO 4½s '63	46	45⅞	45⅞
6 Inland Stl 3s '61	104½	104¼	104½
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	13	13
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	40⅜	40½	40½
21 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83⅜	83	83⅜
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104½	104¾	104½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104¼	104¼	104½
14 Int T&T 4½s'52	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
59 Int T&T 5s'55	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 K C Sutoh 3s '50	68½	68½	68½
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	61	61	61
58 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65	64	65
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64¾	64½	64½
30 Lac Gas 5s '42	96½	95⅞	96½
5 Lac Gas 5s 39	96	96	96
1 L E & West 2d 5s 41	100¼	100¼	100½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	45½	46	46
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	48	48	48
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¼	29	29¼
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¼	27	27⅛
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96	96
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87	85⅞	87
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92¼	92	92
2 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104½	104½	104½
5 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	79¾	79½	79½
2 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	78	78	78
11 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	113½	113½	113½
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68½	68½	68½
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	37	37	37
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	30¼	30	30
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 M-K-T 4½s'78	26¾	26¾	26¾
11 M-K Tex 1st 4s'90	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
3 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
11 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	22½	22½	22½
101 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	22½	21½	22½
6 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	21¾	21½	21½
10 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23	23	23
20 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	23¼	23	23¼
105 Mo Pac 5s'81	22½	22	22
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	2	2	2
2 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
7 Mor & Essex 5s'55	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
12 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36½	35¾	35¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
31 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Natl Steel 3s'65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	122¾	122¾	122¾
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	106¼	106	106¼
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	42⅝	42½	42½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	39⅛	39¼	39¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	41½	41½	41½
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	110	110	110
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅞	64½	64½
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58⅝	58⅝
8 NYC cn 4s'98	62⅜	62	62
15 NYC 3¾s'46	93¾	93⅝	93¾
9 NYC cv 3¾s 52	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80¾	80¾	80¾
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
9 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62½	62½
1 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 NYEdis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 NYEdis 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 NYLack&W 4s 73 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
11 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
109 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24⅞	24¼	24½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	23	23	23
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5⅝	5½	5⅝
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	109½	109½	109½
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Norf&W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
1 NorAmCo 4s 59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 NorAmCo 3½s 49	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅞	66½	66½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
10 NorPac 3s 2047	44	43¾	43¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110½	110⅜	110⅜
8 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109?	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110	110	110
13 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	68	68	68
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109	109	109
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
17 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112⅜	112¼	112¼
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86	86	86
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108½	108	108½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	109	109
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¾	121¾
6 Pen RR ge 4½s 65	106	105¾	105⅞
2 Pe RR 4½s deb 70	94	93½	93½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102⅛	102	102
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96	95½	95½
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5 Peoria&East 4s 60	45¾	45½	45¾
15 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68⅛	68	68
2 Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	118½	118½	118½
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	92⅞	93
2 Wilson&Co 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	37	37	37
5 Wis Pub Sve 3¼s 71	108	108	108
15 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101½	101	101

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59½	59¼	59¼
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59½	59½	59½
1 Australia 5s 55	60	60	60
2 Beri El Elev 6½s 56	17	17	17
7 Brazil 8s 41	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Buen A 4?s 77	46	45⅞	46
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46¼	46¼	46¼
7 Buen A 4½s 75	46¼	46¼	46¼
6 Canada 5s 52	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Canada 3s 68	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Canada 2½s 45	94	94	94
1 Chile Mtg&Ld 6s57asd	10	10	10
1 Chile Ry 6½s 42	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	10½	10½	10½
11 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	35⅝	35½	35⅝
11 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	35⅝	35½	35⅝
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	15½	15½	15½
1 Cuba 4½s '77

Federal Action to Hold Down Prices Starts at San Francisco

Curb Spending Or See Smash, Disney Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A curb on spending by government — federal, state, and municipal—with a view to making provision for postwar reconstruction was urged by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D), of Oklahoma, member of the Ways and Means Committee, at a dinner by the Tax Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Mr. Disney favored cutting the outlay for non-defense agencies drastically and the scrapping of aids to youth as represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, which, he said, would result in a budget trimming to the amount of $362,600,000.

He recalled that President Roosevelt had recommended a cut of $109,000,000 in the $1,034,000,000 budgeted for the Work Projects Administration, and said he would reduce the President's estimate by $500,000,000, "especially since agriculture should do well under the defense spending program and will get much indirectly from the lend-lease appropriation," and reduce the general public works appropriation to $250,000,000 from the $502,900,000 now budgeted.

Mr. Disney held that the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration did not represent defense or any type of relief that could not be taken care of by the $500,000,000 appropriation he had recommended for the Work Projects Administration.

"The magnitude of the defense program in its general aspects staggers the imagination," he said. "Our national annual income for 1938 was $64,000,000,000. If, in the near future, as Secretary Jesse Jones says, we are to have a national debt of $90,000,000,000, and maybe $100,000,000,000, and a state and local existing debt of $20,000,000,000 the disbalance baffles any fiscal student—even any prophet. We might ask: 'Whither are we going?'"

Post-Emergency Welfare

Mr. Disney declared that the welfare of the nation "after this emergency is over" was a most importanat consideration.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that a cessation of defense activities after the emergency will slump our national income as much as $10,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000," he continued. "With the return of soldiers to civilian pursuits and the loss of defense employment to others, we can visualize vast unemployment. Then, for the first time in the history of our country we will come into a depression with a monumental public debt staring us in the face. I may emphasize its possibility when I tell you that Leon Henderson said before the Ways and Means Committee the other day that by May, 1942, we would be spending $2,000,000,000 per month for defense. . . .

"With the necessity of vast sums then for relief, where will the money come from? In what shape will the Government's credit be? Will not some stringband statesman suggest the devalution of the gold content of the dollar, holding out to the people as a prize the $22,500,000,000 of gold we have stored and convince them that by proper manipulation it could be made to represent $80,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 in government credit and spending power? When he has succeeded in those blandishments, what will be the value of the savings of the people, their investments in things of value, their years of thrift in accumulating life insurance?"

Mr. Disney saw inflation and socialism as twin evils.

"I hope and trust that through government control we will be able to prevent a destructive inflation," he said, "but is the hope realistic when we see a system of priorities that will so scarcen the peoples' goods that consumer demand will outrun production; when we observe that every strike is settled on the basis of increased wages with no apparent thought of its ultimate effect; when we see scarcity and increased prices in all manner of manufactured and raw materials arising on every hand; when we see production held down by penalty under a wage-hour system, and when we see the possibility that individuals and corporations may follow the 'business-as-usual' attitude of the Government instead of thrift, economy and the paring to the bone of non-essentials?

Drift Toward Socialism

"If we do have such inflation, the inevitable drift is toward the socialism England so complacently contemplates—the socialism that made the people, in their sweat of agony in France, in Germany, in Russia, and in Italy turn away from their legally-constituted authorities, yearn for and finally demand a dictatorship which ultimately took charge of them, their families, their religion, their private fortunes and their very future hopes and aspirations. Are not the seeds we are sowing those of home-grown fascism and Naziism, which we so much fear and despise?

"If there is one thing that history teaches in unmistakable terms it is that nations, like individuals, prosper according to their right thinking, and that the idolatrous exaltation of a material sense of power and intelligence inevitably leads to decay and downfall. Dictatorship is that idolatrous exaltation of the material sense of power. This day will pass. Moral might is stronger than all the guns and ships fashioned by the hand of man. . . ."

In a closed meeting yesterday, the association decided to undertake a nation-wide educational program to bring the people to a realization of the relationship between the citizen's own individual budget and the national budget. The campaign will aim at awakening the nation to the need of bringing pressure upon the government to the end that sacrifices also should be made by the men and agencies in control of national, state and municipal spending; that the people should not be called upon to make all the sacrifices.

Elected

Blank & Stoller

Charles B. Crofton

Elected President of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election just held. He succeeds J. J. O'Donohoe. After joining the exchange in 1919, Mr. Crofton engaged in the grain brokerage business under the firm name of Crofton & Co. Later he became associated with the firm of Leval & Co., grain exporters. Hugh Reid, of Simpson, Spence & Young, was elected Vice-President, and A. H. Lehmann, of Lehmann, Marble & Newman, was elected Treasurer.

General Motors Increases Salaries

DETROIT (AP)—Between 35,000 and 40,000 salaried employees of General Motors Corporation throughout the United States are being given salary increases, it was learned, coincident with the formal signing of a contract between the corporation and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) granting 170,000 hourly rated workers a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase.

All salaried employees receiving $200 or less a month were given a $15 a month raise, while adjustments are being made on an individual basis for workers receiving more than $200 a month.

The increase for hourly-rated workers was provided for in contract amendments negotiated last month and ratified last week by all General Motors U. A. W.-C. I. O. local unions.

Goodrich Starts $325,000 Synthetic Rubber Plant

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company announced it is undertaking a $325,000 expansion program which will double production of koroseal, a synthetic elastic used extensively for defense requirements, at its Niagara Falls plant.

"Increasing demand for the synthetic in the national defense and commercial fields necessitated the expansion program," a company statement said.

The product is used as insulation on wiring and cables in battleships and other naval vessels, and on aircraft. It also is employed as a coating medium for aviators' suits.

The company has a koroseal processing plant at Akron, Ohio.

Refined Sugar Advances To 5.05 Cents a Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—Refined sugar has been advanced one-tenth of a cent a pound to 5.05 cents by leading refiners.

Lack of announcements from the American Sugar Refining Company, and the California and Hawaiian Refining Corp, Ltd., kept the advance from being general in eastern areas.

Some sugars still may be purchased on a day-to-day basis at the old list price of 4.95 cents but this offer was subject to withdrawal without notice.

Government Cracks Down On Host of Food Concerns

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP)—The Government set the brakes on rising food prices today, cracking down on a host of food distributors and processors with anti-trust indictments charging price fixing and monopoly.

Through its anti-trust division headed by Thurman Arnold, the Justice Department started legal action against five major branches of the California food industry and indicated that other suits of the same nature would follow.

Indictments, returned yesterday by two Federal grand juries named as defendants nearly 200 individuals and corporations, some of the latter being among the nation's most widely known food processing companies.

By groups, these are the defendants:

1. The Dried Fruit Association of California, 18 affiliated companies, their officers and directors. The dried fruit packers were accused of collusion to lower prices paid growers and to increase prices charged consumers.

2. The Canners League of California, 41 canners, officers and directors. They were charged with having devised and employed an elaborate system of price reporting to effect price stabilization and with so controlling crop purchases that competition was impossible.

3. Sixteen dried milk manufacturers, 20 officers and eight associations. These, all indicted on charges of conspiracy to fix prices on evaporated milk in ten Western states, included the Borden, Pet, Nestles, Carnation. Sego and Libby McNeill and Libby companies.

4. The California rice industry, a trade association, four millers, three distributors and three officers. The indictments alleged this group controlled prices of milled rice by exerting through a threat of penalties against its own members, strict supervision over production and sales quotas, discount rates and brokerage allowances.

5. Monterey sardine industries and five officers thereof. This trade association, the grand jury asserted, managed to monopolize the marketing of all sardines brought from extraterritorial waters into Monterey for processing and distribution.

Additionally the juries brought price-fixing indictments against western battery separator makers. The separators are used to divide the cells of storage batteries, and as they are an essential part of such equipment, their manufacture is related to the defense effort, with its production of airplanes, submarines, tanks and other vehicles using batteries.

M. S. Huberman, attorney in the anti-trust division, declared the defendant separator manufacturers belonged to a nation-wide monopoly which controlled prices by dividing the market among its members. Mr. Huberman did not indicate whether indictments also were being sought against Eastern units of the alleged trust.

Altogether, yesterday's indictments represented the largest single group returned by Pacific Coast juries since the anti-trust division began its price-fixing investigations, and the second largest number returned anywhere.

Bond was set at $1,000 for each of the defendants, some of which were accused on more than one count. Libby McNeill and Libby, for instance, was charged with monopolistic practices in the dried fruit packing and vegetable canning fields, as well as in the evaporated milk industry.

There was no immediate indication what tack the prosecution would follow. In the case of previous anti-trust indictments brought here against leaders in nine other industries, about half the defendants agreed to pay fines ranging for the most part from $1,000 to $2,000.

No Scarcity Exists in U. S. Tin Supply, Recent Survey Indicates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although there is a serious shortage of most nonferrous metals in the United States and other consuming countries, no scarcity exists in America's tin supply, according to an article in the Far Eastern Survey, issued by the American Council Institute of Pacfic Relations.

There is, moreover, continues the report, little reason to expect a scarcity outside of the Axis countries and the Soviet Union. The situation has fundamentally changed since September, 1939, when American tin stocks were alarmingly low.

14 Months' Supply

American stocks of tin would suffice for about 14 months of present consumption, according to recently stated official figures. Private stocks of tin held by consumers in the United States are now estimated at 75,000 to 100,000 tons. In addition, Government stocks have been accumulated through the Metal Reserve Company to the extent of more than 30,000 tons.

Two agreements have been concluded by the Metal Reserve Company, one with Bolivian producers, another with the Dutch Billiton Mining Company. By these, the Metal Reserve Company will purchase, over five years, low-grade Bolivian tin ores and concentrates to the extent of 18,000 tons of tin content annually. The Billiton Company will establish and operate in the United States a tin smelter for the utilization of these ores, for the account of the Metal Reserve Company.

Safeguard Supply

With American tin consumption normally accounting for roughly 40 per cent of world consumption and the American people using more tin per capita than any other people in the world, a tin supply had somehow to be safeguarded.

The American tin-plate industry will reduce by 10 per cent its use of tin for 95 per cent of its output. The industry making containers will utilize generally the new "diluted" tin plate. These measures and the substitution of terne plate and of black plate, composed of steel only, are expected to save from 700 to 1,000 tons of the metal monthly.

IBA Expands Public Information Plans; Adds to Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With the appointment of four additional members to the committee that is directing the national activity launched just a year ago, officials of the Investment Bankers' Association of America say it is determined to go ahead full steam with its public information program.

All possible economies, however, are to be observed in the conduct of the program and all plans will be keyed to the rapidly shifting conditions in national affairs, it was stated by Emmett F. Connely, president of the association.

In order to increase manpower in the over-all direction of the program, new committee members added included Charles R. Blyth of San Francisco, president of Blyth & Co., Inc.; Albert H. Gordon of New York, partner of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., of Philadelphia, partner of Drexel & Co.; and Cloud Wampler of Chicago, president of Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.

Formerly the committee consisted of only five members in addition to Mr. Connely who is chairman. Those members, who continue to serve, are: John S. Fleek of Cleveland, partner of Hayden, Miller and Company; Edward H. Hilliard of Louisville, partner of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son; John K. Starkweather of New York, partner of Starkweather & Co.; John O. Stubbs of Boston, vice-president of Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; and Jay N. Whipple of Chicago, partner of Bacon, Whipple & Co.

To emphasize the need for additional manpower to supervise activities, Mr. Connely called attention to the fact that the work is being spread throughout the entire membership. He pointed out that more than 700 speeches have been made by members before audiences of all types.

Goldfish Come to Rescue Of California's Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OJAI, Calif.—Goldfish, strangely enough, have come to the rescue of California's forest service and its grazing service.

For decades algae has been a problem in the watering throughs maintained for range stock. Because of the abundance of sunlight and of warm weather the minute organisms have developed rapidly, requiring frequent cleansing of the troughs.

Ed Burson, holder of a permit for grazing stock on the public range, took a few goldfish from their conventional bowl and placed them in his watering troughs.

The experiment was 100 per cent successful, Mr. Burson reports.

The water now develops no algae.

Southern Pacific Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $14,625,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates.

Proceeds from the issue, together with other funds, will be used to acquire new equipment costing more than $18,000,000. The equipment includes 50 oil-burning locomotives and 2,550 freight cars.

Subject to ICC approval, the certificates have been sold to a group headed by The First Boston Corporation, for 99,568 per cent of par.

Standard Oil Co., Ind. Building Two 'Gas' Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announces that it has started construction on two gasoline pipe lines from Burlington Junction. Missouri, to Des Moines, Iowa, and from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and on two line terminals and tank farms at Des Moines and Sioux Falls.

Both pipe lines will be of six-inch pipe and will represent extensions of the existing main line from the Standard refinery at Sugar Creek, Missouri, near Kansas City, to Council Bluffs. The branch from Burlington Junction, near St. Joseph, to Des Moines will be 111 miles long and the extension from Council Bluffs to Sioux Falls 167 miles long.

MBA President

© Bachrach

Louis J. Brainerd

President of the Massachusetts Bankers Association.

Massachusetts Bankers to Hear Norwegian Leader

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Bankers Association which will be held June 5, 6, and 7 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, is expected to be attended by some 500 members and guests, according to the association president, Louis J. Brainerd, president of the Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass.

The principal speaker will be Dr. Carl J. Hambro, president of the former Norwegian Parliament and author of "I Saw It Happen in Norway."

Others who will address the meetings will be J. O. Brott, Assistant General Counsel, American Bankers Association, subject, "Washington Developments"; Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, subject, "Industry Goes to War"; Honorable Joseph Earl Perry, Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, subject, "Bureaucracy and Banking"; Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. Navy (Ret.), President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, subject, "The Navy and the Nation."

The annual golf tournament will be held Thursday afternoon at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, followed by an informal dinner and entertainment at the New Ocean House that evening. A special luncheon for the ladies is scheduled for Friday noon.

Department Store Expenses Rising

NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of materials used by department stores is going up.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association said a survey showed prices of many store supplies had advanced 25 to 50 per cent since last October against an average increase of 10 per cent in the year ended last September.

Bending board from which boxes are made, cotton twine and paper of all types, were among the items commanding much higher prices, the survey showed.

NEW YORK (AP)—An advance in prices by food distributors was reported by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc.

"Sales records of distributors," said the Institute, "are finally reflecting in higher wholesale and retail prices the steady advance in food levels prevailing since January.

"Movement into consumption has continued so heavy that few distributors have much low-cost stock left to sell. This is forcing them to advance prices, supported by an outlook for sustained or higher prices on food produced during the coming summer."

Int'l Mercantile Marine 6 Months Net $2,100,000

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—John M. Franklin, President of International Mercantile Marine Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting the company for the six months ended June 30 this year would show earnings of about $2,100,000, exclusive of operation of its big liners, the America, Manhattan and Washington.

The Government has arranged to take over these vessels. In the 1940 report the company showed a deficit.

Mr. Franklin said present plans for meeting maturity of $11,469,000 outstanding 6 per cent bonds next Oct. 1 called for an offer of 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in new bonds.

Great Lakes Iron Ore Shipments Set Record

CLEVELAND (AP)—Shipments of iron ore on the Great Lakes exceeded 11,000,000 gross tons in May to set a record.

The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported last month's total of the vital defense material was 11,081,199.

The previous record was established in August, 1937, when 10,811,381 tons were loaded.

Wolverine Tube Elects

NEW YORK (AP)—H. J. Hooks has resigned as President of Wolverine Tube Co. George H. Klein has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Stand. Oil, N. J. Tells of Trade With Japanese

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) outlined to stockholders details of an agreement to sell additional supplies of oil to Japan "negotiated with the full knowledge of the American, British, and Netherlands East Indies governments."

W. S. Farish, President of the holding company with interests wherever the world gets its oil, read a prepared statement to the annual meeting with the preface that the question of oil shipments to Axis powers had been raised and the concern wished to explain its program.

The New Jersey corporation, which meets in this rural borough of 2,700 residents, explained it owned 50 per cent interest in Standard Vacuum Oil Company, with Far Eastern headquarters in the Netherlands East Indies.

Sells Japan Oil

Mr. Farish's statement continued:

"About six months ago this affiliate joined with a Dutch-British oil company, a major producer of oil in the Netherlands East Indies, in special arrangement, over a limited period, to sell Japan additional supplies of oil and ordinary oil products. One hundred octane aviation gasoline, for example, was excluded.

"The agreement was negotiated with the full knowledge of the American, British, and Netherlands East Indies governments.

"Up to date, the Japanese have not taken delivery of the full quantity of products they bargained for."

Mr. Farish said Standard Oil has marketed oil in the Orient for more than 50 years and "even today, notwithstanding increased deliveries to Japan under terms of the special sales agreement, the total movement of oil from the Dutch East Indies to Japan, including shipments of the Dutch British Company, as well as those of Standard Vacuum Company, are much smaller than Japan imports currently from other sources of supply."

He said the New Jersey concern at all times endeavored to adhere strictly to the policy of the United States Government.

"So long as the United States maintains normal relations with another country, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) must also maintain normal relations. If the company on its own initiative, undertook to establish embargoes on shipments of oil from one country to another it might find itself running directly counter to the policy and interests of its own Government. Obviously it cannot permit itself to be drawn into such a position."

Mr. Farish said that he was "particularly gratified" with the company's business in the first six months of this year compared with a year ago.

Earnings Outlook Good

"Our guess is that earnings for the first six months will be very healthy and will run between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000," he said, adding that if things kept going as they were he hoped the directors would be able to declare a $1 a share dividend at the end of the year. The year-end payment last December was 50 cents regular and 25 cents extra.

Discussing possible oil shortages on the eastern seaboard due to lack of tankers, Mr. Farish said the oil industry was working on two major plans. One involved the building of a pipe line from Texas to New York and Philadelphia and the other the formation of an industry-owned corporation to build tankers.

Mr. Farish said Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana was building a "butyl" rubber plant at Baton Rouge costing between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 that would produce 15,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year and raw materials therefor as well as 20,000,000 gallons of alcohol.

Livestock Improvement Plan Starts Second Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Livestock Improvement Project, better known as the "Pig Project," has been launched for the second year. The Future Farmers of America, their fathers and high school agricultural teachers were guests at a dinner given by sponsors of the project at the Hotel Sainte Claire. The sponsors are Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Each boy was awarded a pig to raise, and is required to return to the project one pig from the litter next spring. Prizes will be awarded later for the best work. The winner of the grand prize next fall will be given a $100 scholarship at California Polytechnic in San Luis Obispo, while a pure-bred heifer will be the second prize, and the third prize will consist of 50 baby chicks.

Byron J. McMahon, regional supervisor of California Polytechnic, and principal speaker, predicted that during the next few years agriculture will be taxed to supply food for the world.

Lumber Output Tops Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended May 24 stood at 129 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 130 per cent. Production totaled 250,599,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 3 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Power Production 17 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Distribution of electric power in the week ended May 31 was estimated by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,898,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,011,754,000 in the previous week and 2,477,689,000 in the same period last year.

The outturn was reported as a preliminary figure due to holiday conditions. Increase over the 1940 output was 17 per cent.

Southern Railway Issue Is Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—Harriman Ripley & Co. were awarded an issue of $11,250,000 Southern Railway equipment trust certificates maturing in one to ten years on a bid of 100.1779 for the issue as 2s.

The interest cost to the company was 1.96 per cent.

Proceeds will provide the bulk of funds needed to pay for 4,000 new freight cars, 5 diesel-electric switch engines and 25 baggage express cars.

OPM Orders Reduction In Cork Products Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has ordered all manufacturers of cork products to cut their processing operations in half.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., priorities director, said that cork was necessary for the defense program and that shipping uncertainties had created a serious shortage.

The order was telegraphed to about 40 manufacturers and is to be followed by the institution of an industry-wide system of priority control over all cork supplies.

Heads Consolidated Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair has been elected president of the Consolidated Oil Corp., succeeding Herbert R. Gallagher, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Sinclair relinquished his position as chairman of the executive committee to E. W. Sinclair, who had previously acted as chairman of the finance committee. Sheldon Clark was promoted from vice-president to finance committee chairman.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 10

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CHOICE old glass, china, buttons, etc.; may be seen Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 270 Bay State Rd., Suite 10—Attractive, cool, 5-room apartment for summer; reasonable; parking.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping suites 1-4 rooms available by day, week or month. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

BOSTON—BACK BAY

Cool, attractively furnished large living room with double day bed, kitchenette, bath; sublet June to Oct. $50 monthly. Call Laf 0766 week days between 9 and 5.

FOR RENT, July-August, furnished apartment 140 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. Telephone H. C. CLARK, Kirkland 7600.

SUBLETS for summer rental; 2 to 4 rooms; reasonably priced. GRACE E. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen Street, Boston. KEN. 2408.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Autos for any purpose.
Experienced Chauffeur Guides
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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PENOBSCOT BAY—6-room furnished cottage, electricity, flush; near water; $15 week, $110 season. MARY BEALE, Orono, Maine.

NO. EASTHAM, CAPE COD—Rent for season or month; 4-rm. shore cot., garage, screened porch, modern, $125 month. Wentworth, 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 59 miles from Boston, 40th season. $15 to $17 weekly $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. — Tel. 98—Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; May and June $17; also cottages for rent by brook, $20 weekly. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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WANTED—Useful maid, experienced in general housework, also able to help in pantry and kitchen, experienced in cooking; Protestant; private home; good salary and working conditions. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion for lady convalescing; seashore in Maine for summer. Apply at office David M. Robb, 1783 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Telephone Trowbridge 1902.

TWO college students wanted, assist light duties in boarding house. Write GREEN ACRES, Rutsonville Rd., R. F. D. #1, Wallkill, N. Y.

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GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Widow desires to share house in fine section, and maids' services, with 1 or 2 adults; garage, garden; easy commutation. POWELL, 194 Forest Avenue.

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Local Classified (Continued)

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Beautiful modern furnished apartment, extensive marine view, near church; quiet, cool; 4 rooms, garage; Christian Scientists preferred; no children; references exchanged; $125. Address Patterson, 2366 Front St. Phone M. 9721.

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"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
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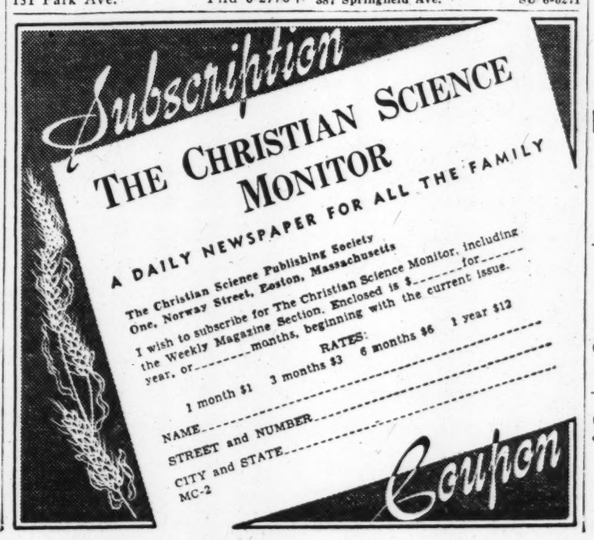
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WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

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For Every Occasion
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a hand-picked series of Sales Builders—all outstanding values!

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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued.)

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• Dinner • Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

FRISBY'S TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
—PHONE 2720—
620 W. Market Street York, Pa.

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Assimilated — *A-sim'-i-lat'-ed* (first *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity, second *a* long, *e* short).

Here a word derived from Latin gets somewhat away from the ancient signification. The Latin verb *assimulare* means "to make like," or "make look like," and so, sometimes, "to pretend." The English, "assimilate," carries the force of "transform" or "incorporate." One thing makes another "like" itself.

Beneficent—*Be-nef'-i-sent* (first *e* quick-long as in *e*vent, second short, third clipped-short as in silent, *i* clipped-short as in charity); by Webster's second choice, the *e* in the final syllable may be obscured altogether, pronouncing the syllable *s'nt*.

The word often implies a person "doing good" (from Latin adverb *bene* and verb *facere*, meaning "to act kindly" to someone). But a person need not always do the good. Some influence may act to the same end. "Beneficent" is coined, according to very proper rules, for English. The Latin adjective most like it is *beneficus*, "favorable."

Discretion (Prov. 2:11) — *Dis-kresh'-un* (*i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Means about the same as "prudence," though it is likely to call on the judgment and choice as well as the wariness of the person concerned. The classic Latin verb *discernere*, "to separate," "to distinguish," "to determine," and its late Latin derivative *discretio*, "separation," "discernment," underlie the English word. The original Hebrew seems to carry the notion of "stop and think."

Emit—*E-mit'* (*e* quick-long as in event, *i* short).

The Latin meaning of the verb *emittere*, "to send out," remains in the English derivative. Much used, both literally and figuratively, "emit" sometimes has forcible, and occasionally untoward, implications.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (*o* long, *e* short).

Same location as Mt. Sinai; connected with the episode of Moses and the burning bush. The word, like any other place name of special associations, may be employed rhetorically.

Imputeth (Ps. 32:2) — *Im-put'-eth* (*i* and *e* short, *u* long as in cube).

Represents a Hebrew verb which is given a number of different turns by the Authorized scholars, such as "devise," "imagine," "count," "think." Perhaps the particular dignity of the passage in Ps. 32:2 made "impute" a more eligible word than any of those. The Latin *imputare* means "to reckon"; or, like the English derivative, "to attribute to." Both in former and in later English use, "impute" assumes, as a rule, an unfavorable shading for the person to whom something is attributed.

Languishing (Ps. 41:3)—*Lang'-gwish-ing* (all vowels short).

Perhaps chosen by the translators for its rhythmic value. It stands for a Hebrew word which means about the same as "sickness." It goes back to the Latin verb *languescere*, "to droop," "wilt," "fade."

Pavilion (Ps. 31:20) — *Pa-vil'-yun* (*a* obscured as in sof*a*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Stands for a Hebrew word sometimes rendered "tabernacle" and again "booth." Choice goes according to context. "Pavilion" is traced back to the Latin *papilio*, meaning in classic times "butterfly," and meaning at a later era "tent." It passes into French with this signification of "tent"; and when reaching English, it takes on feudal connotations and so comes picturesquely to hand for the Authorized translators to adopt in Psalms.

Perspicacity — *Pur'-spi-kas'-i-ti* (*u* as in urn, first *i* short, *a* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short).

This is an instance of the original Latin meaning holding through time to English. The fundamental Latin verb is *perspicere*, "to see through." In classic development stands the adjective *perspicuus*, "clear"; and further, the noun *perspicacitas*, "sharp sightedness."

Precipitate (verb) — *Pre-sip'-i-tat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity, *a* long). When the word is used as an adjective, the *a* in the final syllable is sounded quick-long as in chaotic.

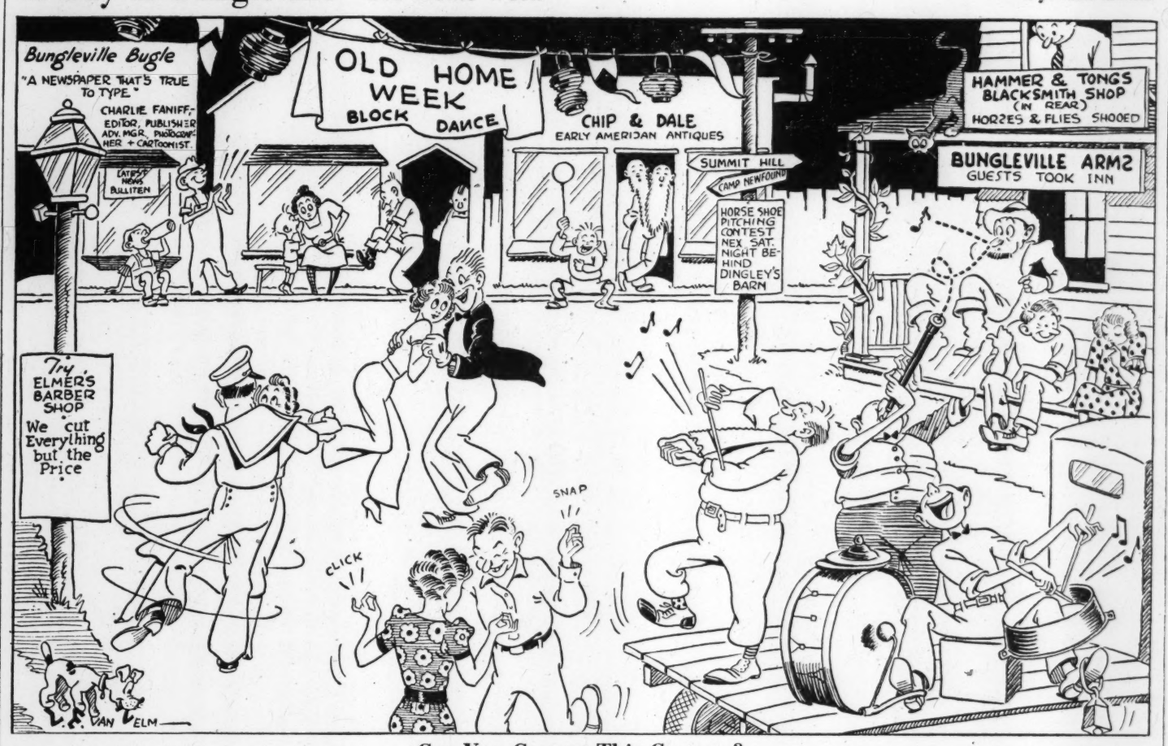
Used in a figurative way, it can mean "bring to realization." Latin has the adjective *praeceps*, "headlong," and the verb *praecipitare*, "to cast down." An inherited idea of decisiveness seems to stay with the English "precipitate," both as a technical term and as a regular prose word.

Scatheless — *Skath'-les* (*a* long, *th* vocalized as in *th*en, *e* short); by Webster's second choice, the *e* in the second syllable may be sounded as short *i*.

An Anglo-Saxon survival meaning, in strict use, "without harm." A somewhat rhetorical word, suited to formal, rather than to conversational, diction.

A Day in Bungleville—*Old Home Week*

By van Zelm



Can You Correct This Cartoon?

Bungleville is holding its annual Old Home Week Block Dance and it is evident that a rollicking good time is being had by all. Take your pencil and ring the 32 mistakes that have been made by the artist.

In Lighter Vein

Delicate?

"Did you hear about the delicate hint Mr. Staylate got last night?"

"No; what was it?"

"Well, Edith found that looking at the clock and other familiar devices were of no avail; so she asked for some refreshments, and her mother sent in a dish of breakfast food."—Grit.

Tit-Bits

"I thought we were promised a shortage of soap."

Daily Quotation

THE true way of softening one's troubles is to solace those of others. — MADAME MAINTENON.

Daily Anecdote

Only Opportunity

One day Willem Mengelberg, the famous Dutch conductor, met a member of his orchestra on the street and remarked, "My, my, but you look prosperous! How do you manage it?"

"Oh, I'm a busy man," replied the musician. "Besides playing in the orchestra, I play in a quartet, give lessons, and perform on the radio."

"When do you sleep?" inquired the curious conductor.

"During the rehearsals," was the reply.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Dewdrops Sometimes Glisten Like Colored Gems?

Mrs. M. T. C., of Los Angeles, writes: "Will you tell us, sometime, why the dewdrops on the grass shine amber, or blue, or white, when the sun is on them? They glisten like gems. Why the different colors?"

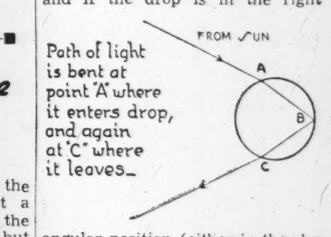
Any object which is not itself a source of light, is seen by the light which it reflects, and if the object is white or colorless, its apparent color will be that of the light which falls on it. A piece of white paper, for example, looks red under a red light; green under a green light, etc.

Some of the light that falls on dewdrops is reflected from their surface. If the light falling on them is white, the drop will glisten whitely. But if the light happens to be colored, say yellow (due perhaps to yellow objects near, such as yellow leaves or flowers), the drop will seem to glow with an amber fire.

Another portion of the light that falls on a dewdrop penetrates the drop and is reflected by the back of the drop, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

Now sunlight is really made up of all the colors of the rainbow. Indeed, the rainbow itself is the result of the refraction or bending of light by drops of water. As the sunlight enters the raindrop (or the dewdrop, as the case may be) it is bent slightly, and, after being reflected back by the rear wall of the drop, it is bent again, resulting in dispersing or separating the white light into its component colors.

Thus the drop acts as a prism, and if the drop is in the right



angular position (either in the sky as a raindrop, or on the ground as a dewdrop) relative to your eye and the direction of the sunlight, it may glisten with one of the rainbow colors.

The color seen in the drop in this case may be compared to the rainbow hues sometimes glimpsed in crystal chandelier pendants which, like the drops of water, also act as prisms.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pleasant Dreams*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S THE BIGGEST CASE THAT EVER HIT WILLOWVILLE! SUSIE'S PEARLS ARE MISSING!
YOU MEAN THOSE 5-CENT...
TUT TUT TUT! A RARE SET OF JEWELS! A RARE SET OF THE FIRST RAVELINGS OF A SINISTER PLOT!
OH.
ON THE JOB.. THAT'S US! WAKEFULNESS! NEVER ASLEEP! DAY OR NIGHT... AWAKE.. AWAKE.. AWAKE!
BENJAMIN.. YOUR BED-TIME...
ER.. YOU WERE SAYING, CHIEF..?
NEVER MIND... SEE YOU TOMORROW...

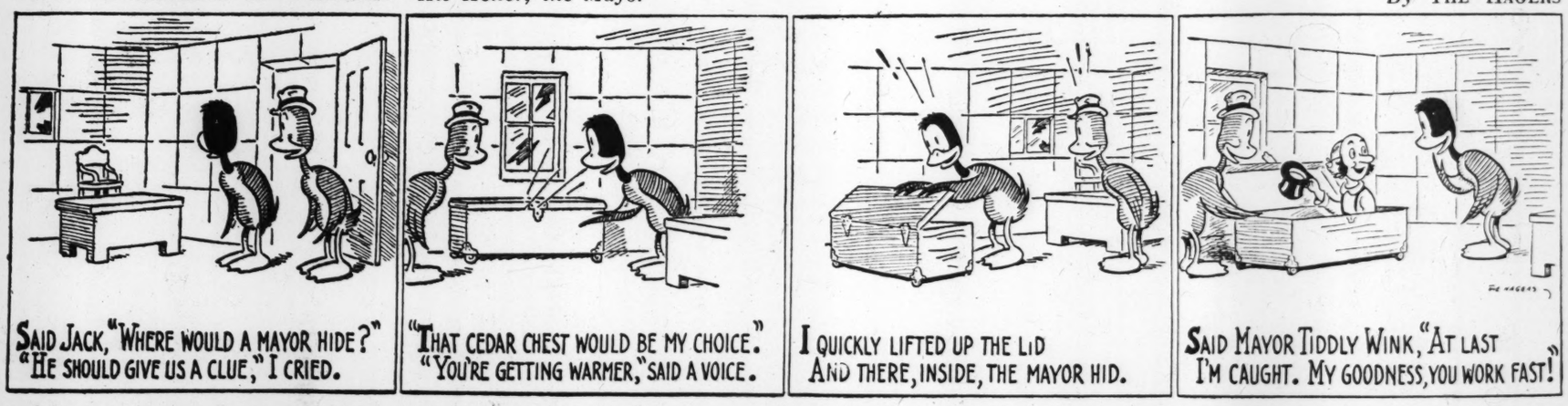
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*More Rain*

By RODGERS

It was raining again this afternoon, so I decided to dash over and pay T.W. a visit, but on the way I met him dashing over to visit me!
"Hello!" he wagged, "I was just on my way over to your house."
"That's fine," I told him. "I was coming to see you but we can have a frolic at my house just as well."
"Oh, no," he said. "As long as you've started to visit me, we'll go back to my place."
"But you were coming to see me!" I reminded him.
"Well, weren't you planning to visit me?" he asked—
By that time we were both so wet we decided we might just as well stay outside and enjoy the rain!
RODGERS
So we did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Honor, the Mayor*

By THE HAGERS


SAID JACK, "WHERE WOULD A MAYOR HIDE?" "HE SHOULD GIVE US A CLUE," I CRIED.
"THAT CEDAR CHEST WOULD BE MY CHOICE." "YOU'RE GETTING WARMER," SAID A VOICE.
I QUICKLY LIFTED UP THE LID AND THERE, INSIDE, THE MAYOR HID.
SAID MAYOR TIDDLY WINK, "AT LAST I'M CAUGHT. MY GOODNESS, YOU WORK FAST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bombing American Morale

"Modern warfare entails great fear and, psychologically, the enemy makes the most of suggestion by whistling bombs, by threats in advance of actual combat, and by horrible examples and terrifying tales."

Lieut. Col. William C. Porter spoke thus in urging more care to see that men inducted into the armed forces of the United States are prepared to withstand the assaults of fear and suggestion. The warning is no less applicable to civilians. For they stand in the front line today, particularly in the battle of propaganda, where terror is a major weapon.

"Horrible examples and terrifying tales" have been a recognized part of Nazi warfare. Just before the seizure of Norway the German Embassy in Oslo showed to a selected audience a film portraying the conquest of Poland. The plain purpose was to impress Norwegian officials with the might of the German war machine and the horrors experienced by those who resist. It is thought some men were temporarily mesmerized and joined the Quislings in opening the gates to an invasion from which brave Norwegians are still striving to free themselves.

The Nazis added the Norwegian and other conquests to this record of their apparent invincibility and showed the film wherever doubters needed to be impressed—in Sofia, Belgrade, Athens and the South American capitals. Titled "Sieg im Westen," it has not always been a prelude to physical invasion, but has been a useful weapon for the Fifth Column.

Many Americans were shocked that a record of the worst that tanks and bombing planes can do should be shown with pride by the attackers of small and innocent nations. Which only indicates how far they have been from sensing Nazi purposes—in this case the aim to show that resistance is futile. Now this "long-range bomber of civilian morale" is operating in the United States where one of the great battles of public opinion is being fought and the Nazis are sparing no effort to sow fear and defeatism.

The Boston Globe reports that the first showing of this official Nazi propaganda film was given June 2, at a "Christian Front meeting at Hibernian Hall, 184 Dudley St., Roxbury." The Globe's account adds:

> Women in the audience having sons in the United States Army were urged by Francis P. Moran, director of the Christian Front, to tell their sons what they had seen in the film and to impress upon their sons the impossibility of any nation's defeating the German Army.

What do those who are building morale in the American Army say to that? Of course, this "terrifying tale" in pictures will never be shown to American soldiers, and if it were we believe the effect would be quite the opposite of that desired by Nazi propagandists. Nor does it appear likely that any large number of civilians can be terrorized. It is more probable that they will be outraged by these examples of brutal aggression and their moral courage to resist aroused.

Indeed, the reaction in Boston so far discloses such indignation at this brazen playing of the Nazi game that the net result will be a further throwing off of apathy. It will be noted that whereas in other countries which were to be "softened up" German officials have shown the film in German legations, in Boston the Christian Front shows it in Hibernian Hall. With the agents of defeatism thus clearly identified with pro-Nazi attackers of American morale, the attacks should be more readily dealt with.

Moreover, the close resemblance between the brand of defeatism urged by openly fascist groups such as the Christian Front and that preached by the Nye-Lindbergh school will not be missed. The principal propaganda attacks on the American people today are intended either to terrify them or to lull them into apathy. The first, whether promoted by suggestion or "terrifying tales," is plainly having little effect. The other is still too largely effective and demands vigorous attention.

How Much?

"How much land does a man need?" The question receives one answer in Count Leo Tolstoy's story about a land-greedy man whose ambition destroyed him, reducing his needs to a few square feet.

How much territory does a conqueror need? Wilhelm II, Kaiser of Imperial Germany, has just passed on at Doorn, in the Netherlands, where a small estate sufficed for his wood-chopping, and a small circle of friends, relatives and servants provided human background for simple ceremonies faintly echoing the pomp of Potsdam.

Attempts to measure individual or collective human needs in solely material terms have usually ended in some such manner as Tolstoy's story, or in some such place as Doorn. Napoleon won an empire—on the way to St. Helena. What an old story the conquerors in 1941 are writing!

A Discerning Designation

Members of the Tacoma (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce recently chose as that community's most helpful citizen Mrs. Frederick C. Thompson. Her position as assistant superintendent of Tacoma's Community House links her but indirectly with the world of trade. Neither did she earn her present laurels by applying modern methods. She gained them by going back some 2,000 years and applying New Testament precepts to present conditions, by visiting and comforting the needy, watching over little children, taking food to the hungry and clothing to the poor.

Community-house work is exacting and time consuming, yet Mrs. Thompson found time to do all of these things and do them so well over a period of years that the Chamber of Commerce saw fit to bestow upon her the title of "most helpful citizen." Tacoma, no doubt, has many outstanding civic leaders whose designation for the honor would have been accepted without question. But in selecting Mrs. Thompson, its hard-headed business men displayed rare insight as to what constitutes substantial "city building."

While Tacoma's action was for that city alone, one likes to think that it is in behalf of all of the towns, villages and hamlets of the forty-eight States, and that in honoring Mrs. Thompson it is likewise according deserved recognition to hundreds of women who are performing like missions in America.

Syria—No Man's Land

Syria was to have become an independent State and a League of Nations member in 1939. It has become a no-man's land in 1941.

Reports from Turkey state that Nazi troops and "tourists" are already in Syria. Vichy dispatches tell of a special Cabinet meeting of the Pétain Government at which Vice-Premier (Admiral) Darlan and General Weygand, expert on Syria, were present. British troops may now be moving into Syria, and Vichy is reported to have dispatched air forces to defend it as a French possession.

But Syria is not a French colony. It is a mandate. Ties between France and Syria are strained and confused by Syrian disappointment with French handling of the Syrian mandate. Syrians expected independence and were displeased when France in 1939, because of unsettled political weather in Europe, refused to make good the promises it gave in the Franco-Syrian treaty of 1936.

For all practical purposes today France is incapable of carrying out either the terms of that treaty or the mandate under which it now pretends to hold Syria.

Britain's friends in the United States and elsewhere, and the British people themselves, are urging the British Government to move its forces into Syria before the Nazis can establish a position in that territory. Based in Syria, Nazi planes can make assaults on Iraq and Cyprus, and Nazi troops and air power can move against Transjordan toward Egypt from the north and east while other Nazi forces are striking at Tobruk and toward Alexandria from Crete and Libya.

Britain's position is difficult because of an apparent lack of air power in the Near East, and natural reluctance to reinforce that power at the expense of weakening defenses elsewhere. Yet the time seems at hand when heavier risks must be run by Britain. Indeed, developments in the Mediterranean, linked as they are to the Battle of the Atlantic, call for a display of new energy and initiative all along the democratic front.

No honest man who ever tried making a war garden can understand why grocers and wives insist that home-grown vegetables and small fruits are better.

Emilie, of the Dionne quints, at 7, has lost her first milk tooth—which is the first time that the public has been able to tell one from the other.

Our Readers Say—

Losing by Defending?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the main arguments of the isolationists is that we are sure to lose our democracy if we enter this war. Just why they are convinced of this is a little difficult to understand. The United States has been engaged in several wars in the course of its history. Yet we have never lost our democracy yet. It has always come back safely after each emergency passed.

On the other hand we have never before been afraid to fight for our own security and interests, yet the isolationists are afraid to have us make any sacrifices to make sure the war stays on the other side of the ocean. Is it not much more likely that democracy will be lost from fear of supporting it, than from a bold and courageous defense of it?

Rochester, N. H. LEON HENDERSON

Bombing by Pamphlets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While I have been from the first, and still am, very anxious that Hitler be defeated, yet the best plan to bring about that defeat is a deep study for all. To crush him and the Germans through carnage would likely fail of the lasting peace.

Are not lasting victories won through enlightenment? Do the most of us get our spiritual help and enlightenment through books or some form of literature, and this by persistently reading day after day and night after night? We are given planes to travel safely and swiftly anywhere. Has not the opportunity come directly to us to carry messages of Christian principles and enlightenment day in and day out to all corners of the earth where our fellow beings are enslaved? How much less the expense, suffering and loss of life?

Whatever stage the war has assumed, cannot the dropping of good literature be stepped up until the day when the result of it all is bound to show up clearly?

Rightly and broadly placed before the whole public, would there not be a quick response from a very numerous class?

Would not privately-owned planes, even with women pilots, enlist in the cause? And could not the present program and fighting for defense and freedom continue without interruption?

Should any of us hesitate a single day?

Denmark, Maine. FREEMAN H. SANBORN

"Long Live Peanutbutter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for publishing that delightful article by Margaret Lee Runbeck, entitled, "Long Live Peanutbutter." I'm sure I've purchased enough of that one thing to cover the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast. It's been with us from the high chair to Broadway, and from the West Indies to the Orient. No, it doesn't lose its following when these youngsters grow up, for the college young people are as devoted to peanutbutter sandwiches as the small fry. It must have a universal appeal, for I've never lived in a foreign land where I couldn't buy it. It might be a bit stale and dry, but still peanutbutter, and the most popular food in the house.

Yes, long live peanutbutter!

(MRS.) HAZEL HITCHCOCK FOX

Seattle, Wash.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Law for the Layman

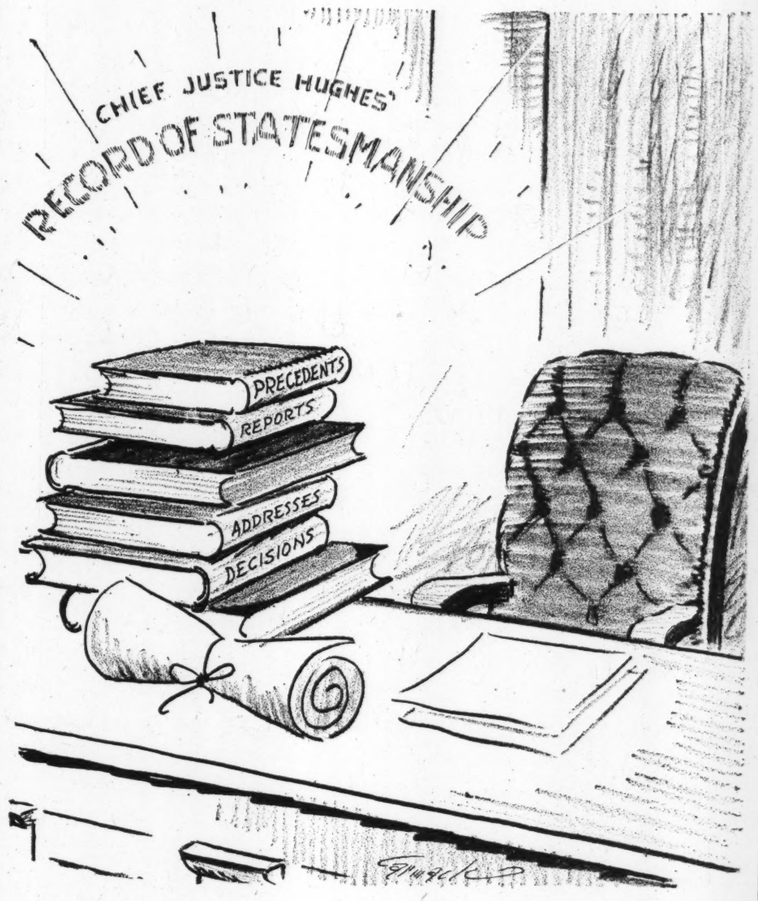
There is a theory, perhaps popularly discredited amongst laymen, but still imputed to lawyers, that the more the people imagine they know of the law the more likely they are to get into difficulties which eventually must be cleared up by the practicing advocate and the judge or magistrate. Years ago, a grizzled and wise professor, lecturing on the interesting subject of wills, advised his students never to seek the opportunity to supervise the drawing and execution of these disposing testaments. He somewhat callously insisted that there was more profit in breaking wills than in drawing them.

But there persists, apparently, what may or may not be a commendable desire on the part of laymen to inform themselves regarding the intricacies of the law. Too many specious and carelessly compiled treatises have already been offered to the public. Now, it may be, a more dependable and helpful volume has been published. THE FAMILY AND THE LAW, by Sarah T. Knox (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $2) is the offering. The author, it is learned, is secretary of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society. She was admitted to the bar in 1928, and has worked under the United States Children's Bureau in establishing child welfare services in New England.

Miss Knox, it should be said in her behalf, has no illusion that her little volume will solve the persistent legal problems that seem all too often to trouble people in nearly every walk of life. She offers only simple directions which, she believes, and which her experiences have taught her will, if followed, like a stitch in time, save nine. Our domestic problems, after all is said and done, are probably the most important and vital of all our common problems. If ways and means of preventing them from arising to trouble us can be found, or if simple and inexpensive means of solving them if they do arise can be learned, it may be that those things which so greatly and grievously perplex us can be met and overcome in the home, first of all, and eventually in the community, the State and the Nation.

It is important that the first or initial false step be avoided. Miss Knox provides us with simple directions and wise precepts. But to the venturesome it should be said that most of the perplexing and expensive litigation in which civil or domestic rights are involved, arises through a preventable error often committed by those who, having perceived, assimilated, or absorbed a smattering of technical knowledge of what they assume to be the rules of conduct, or the definition of human responsibilities, adventure in a realm too much beset by confusing complications. Advice is always helpful if one knows how to choose between the good and the misleading. F. L. P.

Not Subject to Resignation, Fortunately



Mr. Thoreau's Kin

I hadn't thought of him for years, until I saw this man, holding a tiny boy by the hand and talking to him about the pear tree that the sudden hot weather had pushed out into bloom. The little boy had enormous brown eyes and a shock of golden hair and he was enjoying life's proudest moment, his first grown-up haircut.

They used to call him shiftless—the man this scene recalled. They said he only worked when he felt like it, and that he didn't feel like it very often. They did say that he was a wonderful man with children, and that he couldn't have been a better father to his own; but even that didn't quite seem to make up for the fact that his wife had to work, to help support the family.

I used to watch him. He made me think of Thoreau and his feeling for the out-of-doors. There are some people who have a kinship with woods, and flowers, and the small animals, domestic and untamed. This was such a man. He might not have much money in his pocket, or know where more was coming from; but he could take his children—and as many more as wanted to tag on behind—to the exact place in the woods where the earliest violets grew, and to the tree which had the biggest hickory nuts in the fall. He had a feeling for the sun setting over the painted marsh, and he could translate the feeling into words so simple and charming that his children would remember them long after, saying, "Remember that day, when we were coming back from Falmouth with Dad, and he pulled over to the side of the road, and he helped us count the colors in the sunset, and showed us that cypress tree that looked like a quill stuck up in a giant's ink pot?"

* * *

One of his neighbors came by one day and said he'd found the skunk that had been getting in his henyard and he was going out as soon as could get around "to finish him off." The man didn't say anything but, "Be you?" He didn't always speak careful English but even when he was ungrammatical, the sound of his voice was rich and warm. And he watched the man stride off down the road. And then he called to his children who were scrambling around in the barn, and he said, "I think I know where there's a Ma skunk and her young 'uns. How'd you like to go pay 'em a call?"

So he set out with the children galloping at his heels. I don't know how he knew exactly where to go, because the man hadn't said. But I know that he did, because the children told me about it later. "Pa made us keep real quiet," they said, "because he said it was time for them to get their evening drink. And pretty soon they did—a Mama skunk and five little ones. They looked so cute. We got excited—but he made us keep quiet—not to scare 'em."

* * *

There is a sequel to that bit. It seems that, after the children had gone to bed, he went back, carrying a burlap sack. He didn't have as much trouble as you might expect, on the score that you're probably all thinking about. And in the morning, when the children tumbled downstairs for breakfast, he was sort of laughing quietly; and he said, "Eat your breakfasts, 'cause I got something to show you." They clamored, "What, Pa? What? Tell us! Don't make us wait!" But he made them finish their breakfasts, because it is easier to make children eat on the first try, than to get them to come back and finish.

And then he took them out to a little shed behind the barn. Away from the road where people—a man passing down the road, for instance, and pausing a moment to talk—wouldn't see its tenants. He must have got up extra early because there was a little door cut in the bottom boards of the shed, and a little wire fence around a square space. And he gave an odd kind of a whistle, and out through the doorway sauntered—the skunk and her skunklets, if that's what you call them.

The children screamed with delight. "We may have to teach 'em how to live like ladies and gentlemen," he said, "but it's better'n having Joe finish 'em off."

The last I heard the skunk family had become perfect tenants. Don't ask me how. But that's what I say. They always said this man was shiftless, lazy, good for nothing. But I keep seeing him, telling his children, and any other who wanted to listen, about things that a man who runs a bank, or a railroad might never even know. Somehow he doesn't seem to me so shiftless, lazy, good-for-nothing. JANET MABIE

Mirror of World Opinion

Switzerland in the "New Europe"

The very timely subject of Switzerland in the "new Europe" was discussed by Dr. Feldmann, Assemblyman, at a closed meeting of the Bürgers' party in the Bürgerhall in Bern. Among other matters he touched upon the extensive foreign propaganda in Switzerland and drew from the circumstances a warning. . . .

Dr. Feldmann concluded his report, which very deeply impressed his listeners, with the following observations:

1. Today a new Europe is not yet even discernible in outline. What we have seen so far is not calculated to inspire the people of Switzerland with confidence.

2. Up to now the basic principles of Swiss neutrality have held good from the standpoint of Switzerland. There is no reason to alter these basic principles.

3. Every rumor of an adjustment with outsiders is to be denied and combatted. One should know beforehand to what he is to adjust himself. Switzerland was not born in and has not existed by reason of adjustment. Our individual character is not our least claim to existence. We can retain our individual character only in a free sovereign State.

4. The immediate future sets before the Swiss State political structure simply but relentlessly the following tasks: The will to resist and vigilance must be more alert and awake than ever before. Defense against fifth-column activities must be strengthened. We must gather all our forces to carry out public duties.

5. Whether the new Europe will be better than the old from our viewpoint, we know not. We do know, however, that if it is to be a better Europe, it must align itself with the ideals which Switzerland serves. Then this new Europe must respect the liberty and law of individual States and have as a cornerstone proper regard for human dignity. —*Oberland*, Interlaken, Switzerland.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Hour of Decision

By William Henry Chamberlin

Recent dispatches from Tokyo report important conferences of the highest Japanese military and civilian authorities to determine Japan's course of action in an international situation which is an "emergency" for the island empire, just as it is for the United States and for every other Great Power in the world. It is not surprising that few precise details filter through.

The Japanese censorship is not as hermetically airtight as that of some other dictatorships. But there is the natural language barrier. There is the instinctive reserve and skill at concealment of the average Japanese. Finally there is the curious diffusion of authority and responsibility under the Japanese system of an anonymous collective dictatorship, where decisions are made by groups rather than individuals. This is perhaps the best mask of all against curiosity.

At the same time it is obvious that an hour of decision is approaching for the small groups of men in the moated Imperial Palace, in the large rambling building which houses the War Ministry on one of Tokyo's numerous hills, in the Navy Department, and in the much less imposing near-by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The relentless swift movement of events is forcing decisions, even of the hardest character, from everyone, from President Roosevelt in the White House, from Stalin in the Kremlin, from Marshal Pétain in his improvised capital at Vichy. And Japan is no exception to this rule.

* * *

For many months Japan has been poised to strike in the southward direction, attracted by the rich spoil of raw materials which could be obtained in the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, restrained by consideration of the risks of a war with Great Britain, possibly also the United States.

Japan's imperialists, both in and out of uniform, paint an alluring picture of a Japanese Empire, enlarged, rounded out and made impregnable by the acquisition of the Dutch East Indies, with their riches in rubber, tin, many tropical products and that commodity which is more precious than gold in a world of force: oil. Malaya also contains tin mines and rubber plantations, along with iron. And the Philippines, which could scarcely remain outside the Japanese orbit if Malaya and the East Indies should fall, contain large reserves of iron and manganese, together with their sugar and coconut plantations.

Japanese moderates, and a few of these moderates are in the Army and Navy, stress the danger, even from a military standpoint, of cutting off all sources of supply except those in regions which are under Japanese military control. They point out that an attack on Singapore, or on any of the British, Dutch and American strongholds in the South Pacific bristles with difficulties.

Like Italy a year ago, Japan is a declared partisan of the Axis. Just as Italy immobilized British and French naval forces and French troops, Japan has retained in the Pacific much the greatest part of that American Navy which could be effectively utilized in the Atlantic.

Great Britain and France coddled Italy to a certain extent and permitted some goods whose ultimate destination was Germany to pass through the blockade into Italy. In the same way Japan has been coddled up to the present time in the sense that America and Great Britain, avowed sympathizers with China, are still selling valuable strategic raw materials, especially oil, to Japan.

* * *

Japan raises for America certain difficult problems in strategy and diplomacy. Would it be advisable, as some advocates of a "tough" foreign policy contend, to use the naval forces which are immobilized in the Pacific to force Japan out of its Axis orientation by a show of force, backed by actual force, if necessary? Are there still possibilities of detaching Japan from the Axis which an adroit and enterprising diplomacy might employ? Or is the present policy the best until Japan commits some overt act?

Some future historian who will have access to all the diplomatic reports and other sources of information will best be able to pass judgment on America's Far Eastern policy during the present crisis. Meanwhile it should be noted that the Soviet-Japanese pact may open up possibilities of Japanese gains at the expense of China. There have been rumors that the Communist Eighth Route Army, once perhaps the most efficient Chinese guerrilla organization, has notably slackened its efforts since the conclusion of the pact. The possibility that an unpublished implication of the pact is mutual recognition by Japan and Russia of each other's "spheres of influence" in China cannot be ruled out.

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